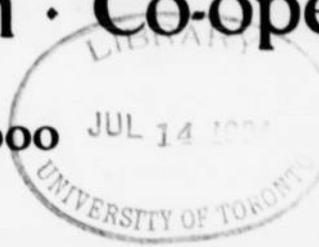


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000



July 9, 1924



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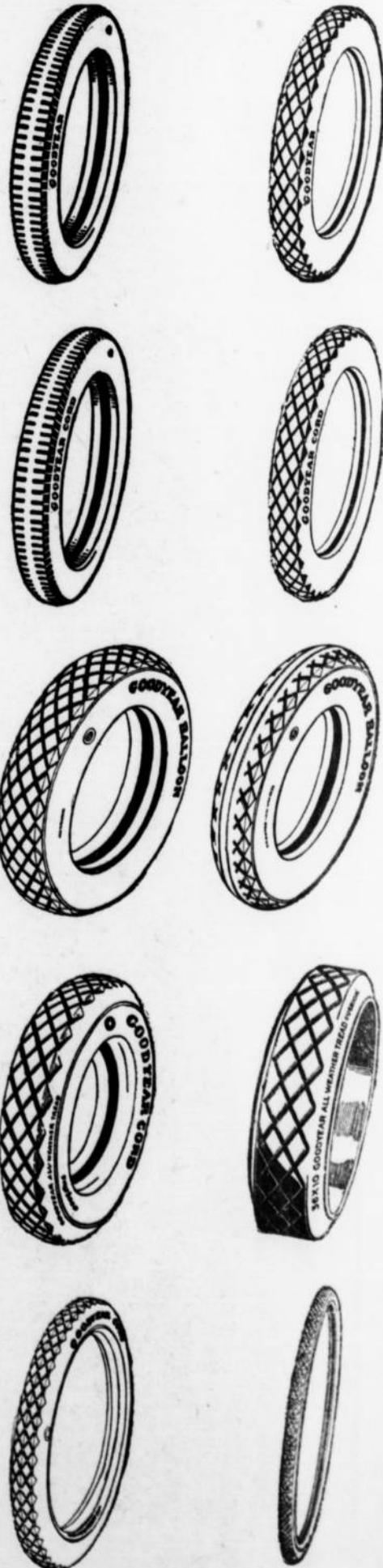
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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Our Ottawa Letter

Senate Kills Seven of C.N.R. Branch Lines Bills—Home Bank Depositors May Receive Compensation From Government—Other Progressives Join New Group—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA July 4.—The parliamentary session, which is now in its fifth month, is dying slowly. Many predictions have been made with respect to the date of prorogation, but it would appear that even the whips today are absolutely incompetent in the matter of enforcing discipline so far as prorogation dates are concerned. New matters are constantly coming up from various quarters of the House, and new legislation is being constantly suggested by the numerous committees which are sitting. In addition to these complexities, the Senate is continually providing new surprises and providing matters for controversy as between the upper non-elective House and the lower elective.

The government's desire is that His Excellency's concluding speech to parliament shall announce that every item of legislation forecasted in his opening speech has been placed upon the statute books. Naturally, the Speech from the Throne did not forecast all of the items of legislation which the session brought forth. That is largely due to the fact that the government agreed to the appointment of various special committees and to the reference to a number of the regular committees of the House of a variety of subjects, the consideration of which renders it necessary to prepare further legislation. No attempt has been made throughout the session to invoke the closure in the slightest degree. Members have been giving full scope to their powers of discussion, debate and oratory, and if prorogation is delayed for another month, which is entirely likely it will be because the majority of the House and of the Senate is in favor of protracted debate.

Home Bank Depositors

Among the important features of the past week has been the report of the Banking and Commerce Committee with respect to the Home Bank failure and the responsibility of the government in connection with the depositors. The report, which, in the absence of Thomas Vien, M.P. for Lotbiniere, chairman of the committee, was submitted to the House on Tuesday last by Herbert Marler, of St. Lawrence-St. George, declared in effect that while the depositors had no claim under the law of the land for compensation by the country on account of any loss they had suffered, the facts brought out in the interim reports suggested by Mr. Justice McKeown, and the evidence therein referred to, "establishes that the depositors of the Home Bank have a moral claim in equity for compensation by the country of any loss they may suffer by reason of the failure of the Home Bank."

The report set forth the fact that, had action been taken in 1916 or 1918 for the institution of a government audit under Section 56 (A) of the Bank Act, the result would have been either the liquidation of the bank or its amalgamation with another institution; in which case the depositors would have suffered no loss. Reference is made to the statements of Sir Thomas White, former minister of

finance, to the effect that he could never have allowed a bank at that time to fail, because of war conditions and the possibility of an unspeakable calamity to the country, and to the Allied cause generally.

May Receive Compensation

The report declares that "your committee is not called upon to question the manner in which Sir Thomas White made use of the powers given to him or whether he exercised a discretion correctly or otherwise."

The report of the committee was a majority report, and was passed by a vote of 29 to 11. Inasmuch as the committee sat in secret session, the attitude of the various members is not ascertainable. It is understood, however, that a comparatively small number of the Conservative members of the committee were present when the vote was taken.

The general impression appears to be that some compensation will be granted to the unfortunate depositors by the government. It is, however, impossible at the present moment to estimate the exact amount which will be due to them after all claims have been met, after the full assets of the bank have been valued, and after the courts have decided as to the amount for which the directors of the bank themselves are responsible.

Delay in the bringing down of the supplementary estimates is attributed by many members to the doubts in the mind of the government as to what sum, if any, will be appropriated for the temporary relief of the depositors of the defunct bank. In the meantime, however, the debate on the report, which, after all, places a very considerable amount of responsibility upon Sir Thomas White, is awaited with great interest.

C. N. Branch Lines Bills

During the week the Senate continued its consideration of the Canadian National Railway branch lines program. Seventeen of the bills have been passed, seven have been killed and two have yet to be considered. To all intents and purposes the program of \$28,000,000, covering a three-year period of construction, has, by the action of the Upper House, and in spite of concurrence by the lower, been cut in half. Among the measures annihilated by the Senate are the Kelvington branch, the Bengough branch, the Nipawin branch, and most important of all the Turtleford to Hafford branch. This latter line was promised by the Meighen government in 1920. As a result of the promise there has been a very heavy settlement of the districts through which it should pass. Since the date in question it is stated, 800 children were born in the vicinity of the mapped outline; only 60 of whom are attended by a medical man at birth, the reason being that the settlers were 45 miles from the nearest road.

In spite of the fact that it was pointed out that the proposed road would tap one of the most profitable districts from the standpoint of operating revenues, the Senate, in the face of solemn warnings from certain of its most influential members, ruthlessly

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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killed the bill. It is most interesting to note that the warnings against such action were not by any means confined to the members of the Liberal minority in the Upper Chamber.

A very considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon the government to further suspend the Crows Nest Pass agreement. British Columbia fears the competition of west-bound traffic to Alberta and west Saskatchewan, while the maritime provinces hold that by reason of the agreement if put into full effect, they will suffer seriously in competition with Ontario producers of steel, iron, apples and various other commodities. There are no indications at the present time that the government has any intention whatsoever of further suspending the terms of the agreement of 1897. Progressive members have held caucus and are determined that in the event of new suspending legislation being brought in, they will block it to the limit of their power.

During the week, the proposal of certain western members to extend the scope of the reference to the Banking and Commerce Committee to include consideration of the formation of a Federal Reserve Bank in Canada, was defeated by a vote of 139 to 32.

During the week also the new standing committee on Canadian National Railways and Shipping completed its examination of the estimates of Sir Henry Thornton and passed the total appropriation of \$56,000,000, without a single division. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the system, was subjected to a cross-examination for a period of a fortnight and proved to be a frank and communicative witness.

The week ended with a victory for the advocates of Union Church. To all intents and purposes, the bill as it left the Commons is the same as that which entered it with the exception of the provision agreed to by the Unionists to the effect that non-concurring congregations, instead of being automatically included in the Union and being forced to vote themselves out, shall have an opportunity to remain out before going in.

It is rumoured at this time of writing that there have been added to the ranks of a new dissenting party in the House, three more Progressive members in the persons of George G. Coote, of Macleod; William C. Good of Brant, and Preston Elliott, of Dundas. It is further rumoured that J. W. Ward, of Dauphin, will shortly follow their example.

Pool Shareholders Convene

Manitoba Wheat Pool Permanently Organized at First Annual Convention, and C. H. Burnell Re-elected President.

PRACTICALLY every municipality in the province of Manitoba had its representation at the first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, at Brandon, last Wednesday and Thursday, July 2 and 3. Out of a possible 168 delegates 167 were present. The interest was keen and the discussions animated, and a real spirit of co-operation was shown when a deadlock was almost reached on the question of the method of electing the board of directors. The difficulty was overcome by the minority giving way and making the decision to elect by districts unanimous. Appreciation of the work of the provisional board was demonstrated in the re-election of four of the members to the permanent board, and also in the re-election of C. H. Burnell, as president, by the new Board of Directors, and the re-appointment of F. W. Ransome as secretary.

The first business of the convention at the Wednesday morning session was the ratification of the by-laws to validate the proceedings of the convention. The financial statement was presented by Secretary Ransome, discussion of which was continued into the afternoon session, when the report was adopted by unanimous vote.

Thank U.G.G. Limited

A vote of thanks to the United Grain Growers Limited, for their loan to the provisional board which made the organization of the pool possible, was moved by a delegate who stated that he held no shares in the U.G.G. and was no friend to the company, but that it would be ungrateful and discourteous for the convention not to recognize that the loan from the company had made the wheat pool possible and even brought a competitor of the company into the field. The resolution was opposed by a delegate who stated that he was a shareholder of the company, but the resolution was carried with only two dissentents.

T. J. Murray, K.C., counsel for the pool, explained in detail the arrangement with the mortgage companies by which tenants of the companies were enabled by co-operation of the companies to market through the pool not only their own wheat but the wheat of the companies.

Central Selling Agency

The convention gave hearty endorsement by resolution to the proposition of a single central selling agency for the pools of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and President Burnell outlined the present status of the question which had been discussed by representatives of the three pools. There was agreement that a central selling agency was desirable, but the details would have to be worked out

by the permanent board of the pools. The convention authorized the directors to proceed with the creation of such a central selling agency.

The question of whether the board should consist of five, seven or nine directors, inclusive of the president and vice-president, precipitated a long discussion, but on a vote the number seven carried, and it was decided also that the president and vice-president should be elected by the board of directors and not by the convention. The convention was discussing by-laws at adjournment for the day.

Directors for Districts

Discussion of by-laws was resumed at the Thursday morning session and resolutions were carried affirming that five directors should constitute a quorum; that all directors shall retire annually but be eligible for re-election; that directors should be elected from constituted districts and that the provisional board of directors map the province out into seven districts from which the board of directors were to be elected this year. This latter resolution led to a lengthy discussion in which numerous ways were suggested for electing the board for this year, and to provide for district representation next year. Under the charter, Mr. Murray stated, it was necessary that the board be elected by the convention, and if they wanted election by districts it could only be done by unanimous consent of the convention to the nominees of the districts. Some delegates stated that they were under instructions from their locals to vote for election by the convention with nominations at large, but ultimately they gave way, the majority of the convention plainly being for election by districts.

The directors then retired to map out the seven districts and in the interval W. M. Thrasher, representing the Saskatchewan pool, in an address to the convention, told of the organization, campaign and achievements of the campaign in Saskatchewan and congratulated the members of the Manitoba pool on the economical handling of the finances by their provisional board and the value that had been got for the money expended.

The New Board

That there shall be no interlocking of directorates between the pool and any other commercial organization, was affirmed in a resolution which was carried with only one dissentient.

Election of directors took place at the beginning of the afternoon session, after the provisional board submitted their plan for dividing the province into seven districts. The result of the nomination by districts was: District 1, R. F. Chapman, Ninga; District 2, W. G.

Weir, Rosebank; District 3, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; District 4, W. G. A. Gourley, Swan River; District 5, J. A. Carlson, Roblin; District 6, A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; District 7, S. Gellie, Harmsworth. By unanimous vote the nominations were accepted by the convention and the nominees were duly declared elected as the new board of directors. The new directors are: R. F. Chapman; J. A. Carlson and S. Gellie.

Other Resolutions

A resolution that no director of the United Farmers of Manitoba or The Farmers Union shall retain office as a director of the pool was killed. Resolutions passed at this session included: That it be recommended to the board of directors to provide compensation for the member who holds his grain off the market on the instructions of the board of directors; that notice of general or special meetings, and of local meetings for the election of the delegates to these meetings be mailed to each shareholder by and at the expense of the central office; that a committee of three be appointed to go into the question of appointment of a shareholders' auditor; that there should be the greatest possible measure of unity between the provincial pools and steps taken toward the formation of one pool only for the three provinces, that the act of incorporation be changed to permit of the system of election of directors by districts. A vote of appreciation of the services of Aaron Sapiro was passed, and the board instructed to deal with the question of his remuneration. A vote was also passed thanking the provisional board, and T. J. Murray, K.C., for their work in the organizing of the pool. The proceedings of the provisional board were also formally ratified, and a resolution urging that a person acquainted with the Ukrainian language be appointed in head office to deal with Ukrainian correspondence was referred to the board of directors.

Resolutions of an extraneous character passed at the close of the proceedings were: That there be no further suspension of the Crows Nest Pass agreement; that the Hudson Bay Railway be completed without delay; that the St. Rose du Lac C.N.R. branch line be built this year.

Burnell Elected President

The newly-elected board of directors held their first meeting in Brandon, on Friday, and elected officers. C. H. Burnell was re-elected president and R. F. Chapman was elected vice-president. These, with R. Gellie, will be the executive of the pool. F. W. Ransome was appointed secretary-treasurer. The board then proceeded to discuss matters relating to the permanent organization, the acquiring of elevator facilities and the inter-provincial selling agency, adjourning to meet again on Wednesday, July 9, in Winnipeg.



Mr. M.T.CAN

Tell Us About Your Trip
\$30—Prizes for Articles—\$30

First prize	\$10.00
Second prize	\$8.00
Third prize	\$5.00
Fourth prize	\$4.00
Fifth prize	\$3.00

Every year an increasingly large number of farm people take at least one long or short auto trip during the summer season. The camp sites established by the various cities and towns across Canada make convenient stopping places and enable the motorist to take his family or friends on interesting trips through parts of country he might not otherwise see. Field days at experimental farms, agricultural colleges and fairs, are something to which the farmer looks forward to with interest and pleasure, for he knows that he will get ideas for the better management and operation of his own business from the lectures by field and livestock experts, and from his own observation of methods from those he has been applying on his own farm.

It may be that the trip was for pleasure alone, a holiday, a fishing expedition or a trip through some of the most interesting part of Canada's wonderful Rockies.

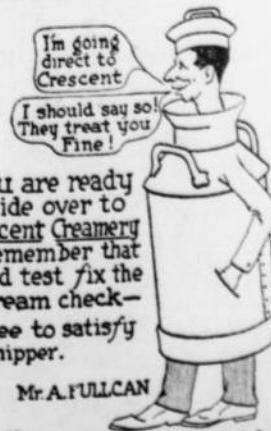
If you are planning on such a trip for this summer simply drop The Guide a post card saying that you wish to enter the contest and will send the article later. Photographs will greatly increase the value of such an article.

The article should not be more than 2,000 words in length and written plainly on one side of the paper only.

Tell what value you received from the trip and describe the experiences which you think will be of most value to other people. What did you see and learn? What equipment did you take with you? What did you find that you needed but had not taken? Did you keep any account of what the trip cost you? If so, tell us the approximate cost.

The prizes will be paid as soon as the judges can make their decision after the contest closes. Let The Guide know as soon as possible that you intend to enter this contest.

For one of his circuses Barnum, the famous showman, once wanted to make a "big splash," and for this purpose engaged at considerable expense an unusually large band. Seeing the first trombone sitting at his ease when all the other instrumentalists were hard at work, he went up and asked him why he was not playing. "Oh," said the player, "I've forty bars' rest here." "Forty bars' rest!" exclaimed the showman; "forty bars' rest! I don't pay you for resting; you go to the treasurer and get your week's pay; you're sacked!" Fortunately, at that moment the conductor was able to intervene and explain matters, though Barnum confessed that he was quite at a loss to understand them.



Mr. A. FULLCAN

Tactories at Beausejour-Brandon-Virden-Swan River-Dugald-Killarney-Vita-Carmen-Portage la Prairie WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 9, 1924

The Progressive Division

The action of Miss Maephail and Messrs. Gardiner, Garland, Kennedy, Spencer and Campbell, in withdrawing from the Progressive caucus, has caused considerable glee in some of the camps of the enemy. The exultation is, however, somewhat premature. The difference of opinion is confined entirely to methods of parliamentary procedure and organization. There is no cleavage on matters of fundamental policy. Those who have withdrawn from the caucus made this matter perfectly clear in their letter to Mr. Forke.

The real difference of opinion, and unquestionably it is an honest and sincere difference, is as to the most effective type of parliamentary organization. The six dissenters have registered a protest against "majority rule in caucus, whip domination, responsibility for leaders' statements and action, and so forth." Mr. Forke, in his reply, on behalf of the Progressive group, says that "Whip domination, autocratic leadership and majority coercion, would be as distasteful to us as to you, but no endeavor has been made to establish them, neither has any attempt been made as you suggest to build up a solid political party on the old lines." Here is where the division has come. It is a question of how much organization a group of democratic members in parliament supporting the same cause, should have within their own ranks.

The old type of party organization reached the height of perfection in the Conservative party under Sir John Macdonald, and in the Liberal party under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Both these famous leaders in their later days in power completely dominated their parties in parliament. The caucus became little more than an agency for registering their views, and they frequently exercised a powerful influence in the selection of candidates in the constituencies. Party loyalty was exalted and leadership almost deified. It was even regarded as quite an honor for a back-bench member to shake hands with the "chief," while to question his judgment meant political ostracism. Under such extreme discipline and subservience to organization independence of thought was stifled and the flower of Canadian democracy withered.

Just prior to the war there were signs of a revolt against this blind allegiance to party and leadership. While the revolt was felt severely by both the old parties, more particularly was it manifest in the ranks of farmers' organizations. The Progressive members were nominated and elected by a democratic system unknown during the previous generation, and they went to parliament free from the old party ties. But 62 members of parliament supporting a common platform can make but little impression upon parliament if they are entirely without organization, and each acting independently. This is more particularly true when the two old parties in the House are compactly organized. There must be joint action by any party or group if its efforts are to be effective. It is necessary to have a "caucus" or "conference," a "leader" or "chairman" and a "whip" or "agent," in order to command the respect and attention either from the government, the parliament or the country. Some such organization is absolutely essential. The farmer groups in the legislatures in Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba, all found this to be the case.

It is when the members of a political

group or party become slaves to organization and servile to leadership, that there is danger in organization. On the other hand lack of organization and united effort has generally been regarded as a source of weakness in the Progressive group at Ottawa. In their determination not to lose their independence of thought and action the Progressives have been slow to organize themselves into the most effective working force. But when even the present loose organization in the group has become onerous to six of the members, the difficulties in the way of organization are more apparent.

Whether a group of six supporting the same policy can be as effective outside the main group seems doubtful. To be effective they will need to co-operate closely with the main group. They will need a "leader," or a "spokesman," and a "whip," or some person to fulfil a whip's duties, and they must have a "caucus" or confer together in some manner if they are to act unitedly. Such organization may be even more loose than that from which they have withdrawn, but no group can function with any degree of effectiveness without organization. Farmers all over Canada suffer economically because they are not thoroughly and effectively organized, and can never secure economic justice without such organization. There is danger of freedom and independence being made a fetish which in its extreme type is as demoralizing as the extreme of organization. Careful consideration and mutual toleration will, we hope, unite the group again to carry on the necessary work for the welfare of the public, which is, perhaps, more necessary now than for many years past.

The Saskatchewan Liquor Vote

As the time draws near in Saskatchewan for the plebiscite on the liquor question, it is apparent that the forces working for the return of liquor as a beverage, spurred on by the examples of Alberta and Manitoba, are leaving no stone unturned in the effort to achieve their object. Upon this matter, which has agitated all the prairie provinces, there should be neither apathy nor misunderstanding on polling day. It is imperative that the friends of prohibition work as hard, harder in fact, than those who wish to overturn the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, for the latter undoubtedly have a psychological advantage in the influence of the vote in the adjoining provinces.

The argument that government sale of liquor for beverage purposes should be supported by the people because it will furnish revenue to the government, and thus help to keep down taxes, is working overtime for its advocates, who, apparently, do not realize that the argument is valid only so long as it does not do violence to the moral sense of the community. Exclude the moral aspect of the question and it would be just as valid to argue that a government may license any form of human activity whatever, so long as the licensing brings revenue into the public treasury. A little exercise of the imagination will show to what a state of affairs that would lead. If the moral sense of the community permits certain activities a government may be justified in taxing them; but to say that certain activities should be permitted because they may be taxed and thus furnish public revenue, is to strike at the base of all public morals. And that is the argument put forward by the Saskatchewan Moderation League; an argument that is distinctly immoral.

The power of taxation may be used to promote desirable social ends. It may be used to offset the unequal distribution of wealth as in a progressive income tax, or it may be used to mitigate social evils as in the taxation of liquor, but in the latter case the evil is distinctly recognized, and by the specially heavy taxation is ticketed as an evil. It is the aim of prohibitionists to reduce the evil to the minimum, and there is positively no doubt whatever that the period of prohibition did immensely reduce the evil. With all the difficulties of enforcing the law and the lawlessness of people who put private inclination above the obligations of citizenship, there was a distinct social and moral gain under prohibition, and it is reflected in the fact that very few people today would tolerate the open bar, and in the other fact that despite the vote in Manitoba, there has not been anything like the demand for liquor that was expected by those who hoped that the revenue from liquor would make a provincial income tax unnecessary. For that lessened demand and for the decided rejection of anything like the open bar, prohibition has the credit.

The people of Saskatchewan should not be deceived by anti-prohibition propaganda. They have, on previous occasions at the polling booths, expressed their opinion with regard to both private and governmental sale of intoxicating liquor, and they should stay by those verdicts. They should mark their ballots with X opposite the first question on the ballot. After that they should use their influence to keep the evil of liquor as a beverage and the traffic in it to the minimum, in case prohibition does not carry. They should, therefore, mark X opposite Clause A of the second section, which provides for sale by government vendors in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors. That is the next best thing to prohibition. Clause B would simply lead to the re-establishment of the open bar and to a proposition of that kind there should be from the electors an emphatic No!

The Senatorial Gauntlet

The private ownership majority in the Senate is providing a rough passage for the bills to provide branch lines for the Canadian National Railways. It is problematical as to the proportion of the 26 bills which will emerge from the Red Chamber. The Montreal Star, owned by Lord Atholstan, of "the missing \$10,000" fame, and some other eastern journals, are egging on the senators. They base their appeal upon the ground of economy, but their record discloses all too clearly their real purpose. They seek to cripple the National Railways and discredit public ownership. It is freely predicted that the Tory majority in the Senate at the behest of the Tory party in the House of Commons, will kill the transferable vote bill when it reaches the Red Chamber, and partisan interference with other government bills is also suggested.

How long is Canada to be pestered by a second chamber of the type we have today? The senators represent nobody and are responsible to nobody. They are appointed for life, and most of them owe their appointment solely to the fact that they were faithful servants of one of the old political parties. Yet this body of irresponsibles has an absolute veto upon legislation enacted by the House of Commons. Considered as a legislative chamber the Senate is a monstrosity. In none of the other

British Dominions, nor even in Great Britain, is there a second chamber with the unrestricted power of the Canadian Senate. Canada enjoys an unenviable position in this respect.

Every political party for the past 30 years has declared for "Senate reform" in its pre-election platform, but the pledge was always a joke. There was never any intention of carrying it out. When in power each party simply waited for nature to thin the ranks of its opponents in the Upper House, and then they plugged the gaps with good party men of their own stripe. That was where Senate reform began and ended. Apparently, both parties have found the Red Chamber too useful as a political workhouse to make any genuine effort towards its improvement. The time has come when this ridiculous situation should be corrected.

The Progressives in the House have an opportunity to perform a really useful service to their country in bringing forward resolutions for genuine Senate reform. They will have the great bulk of public opinion behind them, and will have an opportunity to test the sincerity of both the other parties in the House. It may not be possible to submit a complete Senate reform program, but the three main essentials in Senate reform are: (1) Abolition of the life tenure of office; (2) Abolition of the system of political appointment; (3) Abolition of the power of absolute veto over Common's legislation.

The resolutions demanding Senate reform should be accompanied by provision for a joint committee of both Houses to consider the question, hear representations and report back. If the Senate declined to participate, then a committee from the Common's alone would be sufficient. No such committee could fail to recommend a

decided reform of the present Senate. If the Senate refused to agree to its own reformation the British parliament would undoubtedly respond to a clear-cut expression of Canadian public opinion, and provide the necessary amendments to the B.N.A. Act. Here is a field of opportunity for the Progressives, where, apparently, neither of the old parties cares to compete, yet would be compelled to co-operate. It is an opportunity for national service of the highest order.

Why the Hesitation?

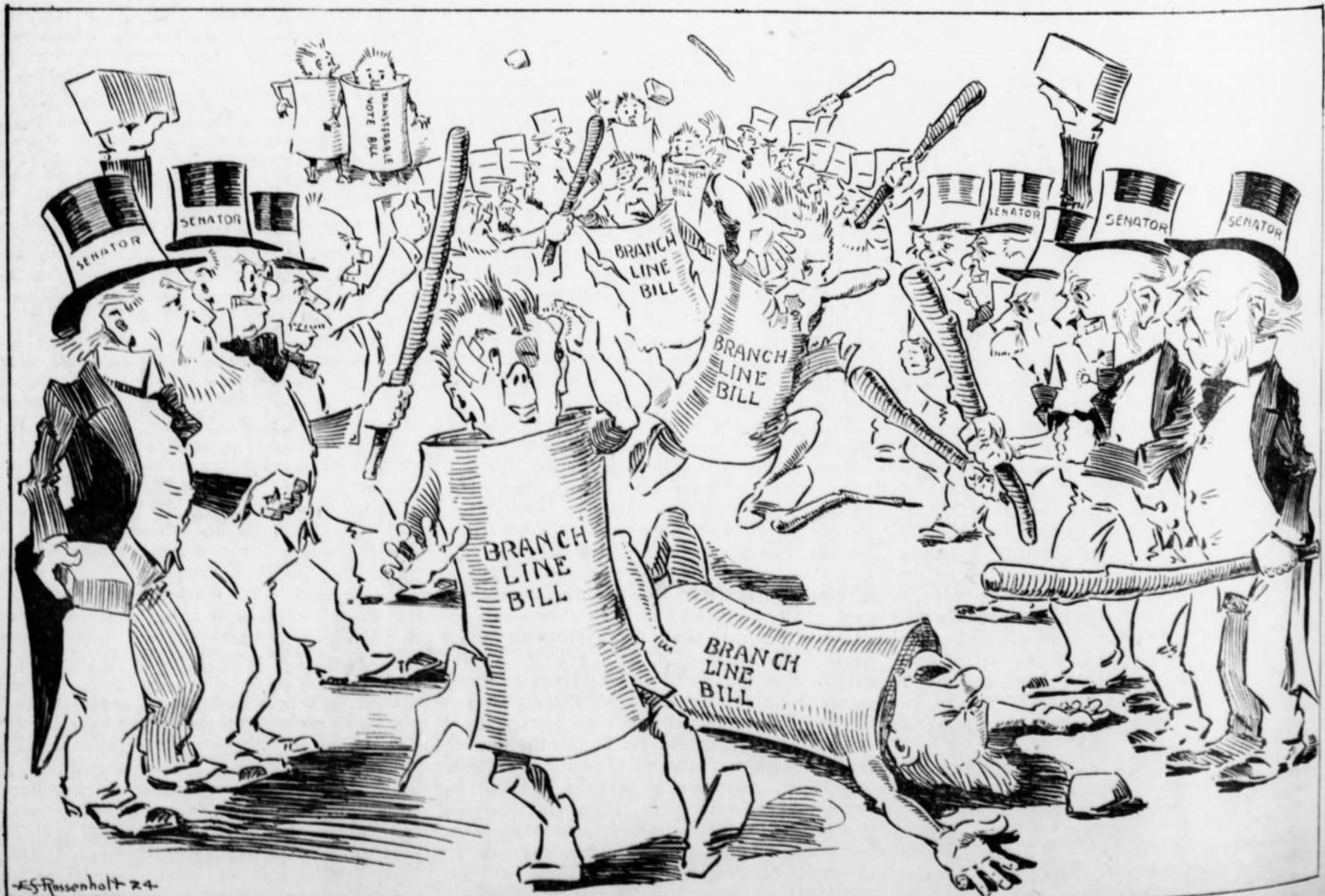
In the House of Commons on May 10, 1920, Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, as acting prime minister, rose to make an announcement, which, he said, was of so important a character that he would read it. The announcement was to the effect that arrangements had been concluded between the British and Canadian governments "to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed," and accordingly His Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian ministers, would appoint a minister plenipotentiary at Washington, who would have exclusive charge of Canadian matters, and who would be accredited by His Majesty to the President of the United States with the necessary powers.

In plainer words, Sir George announced that it had been agreed that Canada was to have an ambassador of her own at Washington. That ambassador has not yet been appointed, but the agreement has had a result not foreseen at the time. According to Article 2 of the agreement establishing the Irish Free State, "the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial parliament, and government, and otherwise, shall be that of the Dominion of Canada." The Irish Free State decided to appoint an

ambassador to Washington, and accordingly, because the British government had agreed in 1920 to the appointment of a Canadian ambassador to Washington, it has been agreed that the Irish Free State shall have the same right as Canada, and appoint an ambassador to Washington. The Irish Free State thus steps in where the Canadian governments from 1920 onward have feared to tread.

The announcement with regard to the Irish Free State ambassador was made in the House of Lords on June 25, and in the discussion of the subject Lord Curzon stated that the reason the agreement with regard to Canada had not been carried out was because of objection raised by Premier Bruce, of Australia, and Premier Massey, of New Zealand, at the last Imperial conference. Apparently these objections left the Irish ministers cold; they have proceeded to give their country its full status as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, while the Canadian ministers prefer to make it the subject of political rhetoric.

It is said that over 75 per cent. of the business of the British embassy at Washington relates to Canadian relations. This is quite understandable for the two countries do a large volume of trade and have innumerable questions arising out of their contiguity on land and sea, and the freedom for persons to cross the boundary. With the best intention in the world the British embassy is not properly equipped to do justice to Canadian interests in all these matters and to work for the development of more cordial and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries. Parliament has a right to know why the agreement announced in 1920 has not been carried out, and why Canadian governments have hesitated to take the step which has now been taken by the Irish Free State.



The Senatorial Gauntlet

On the Trail of Farm Pests



The staff at the Treesbank Entomological Station, with nets for catching insects. Left to Right—R. M. White, Norman Criddle (Chief) and R. D. Bird.

A FEW years ago, the Dominion Department of Agriculture realized that something should be done to protect farmers against invasions of destructive insects. The result of this decision was that at least one research station manned by expert entomologists was established in nearly every province. The expense connected with this venture has long since been justified by the large sums of money saved through the activities of these scientists.

As your proxy I called recently at one of the laboratories which is situated in the well-wooded district of Aweme, near Treesbank, Manitoba. In charge is Norman Criddle, whose reputation as an entomologist or "bug-man" extends not only from coast to coast, but to the United States as well.

When showing me the work that he and his assistants are doing, Mr. Criddle explained that "before a country is extensively settled the pioneers are not, as a rule, worried by invasions of destructive insects, but as more and more land is cultivated, conditions arise that were never present before. Our main business is to anticipate pests and to be ready with effective methods of treatment if their numbers should increase to any extent. This entails a great deal of work, for before we can suggest a remedy we must know how long it takes each insect to develop throughout all stages of its existence. Its habits too are important so we study how and when it feeds and the conditions under which it destroys crops, trees, gardens or orchards."

Ideal Situation

The Treesbank laboratory is in an ideal location for carrying out this most important work. "From our standpoint" explained Mr. Criddle, "the situation is ideal, as we are out in the woods or the fields in a minute, whereas, if we worked in a city quite a lot of time would be wasted in getting out far enough to do the desired work." When it is necessary to go further afield, Mr. Criddle and his assistants use a car, taking along nets and other paraphernalia necessary for capturing beetles, flies, bugs, spiders, grasshoppers, butterflies, grubs and the multitudes of other living creatures which it is their business to observe. Armed with a camera they are able to do a lot of intensive study in the open. As they are ever on the alert they see things that the average individual misses altogether, and make frequent stops to examine their finds or to take photographs.

"Our work goes on continuously from one day to another," explained Mr. Criddle. "You can easily understand that if we are carrying out experiments with living things, they have to be fed and looked after regularly, Sundays and holidays included. In studying insects we observe their development from the time the eggs are laid until they emerge fully grown. By doing this and noting their habits carefully we are able to suggest how they can be controlled. In some cases this takes years. For example, it is four years from the time the eggs of the June beetle are laid until the insects grow to adult size. Knowing this you can easily under-

Farmers Saved Large Sums of Money by Experts—Ways of Controlling Destructive Insects—How Pests Are Studied—By Margaret M. Speechly

stand that it is often hard to give information about new kinds of insects until we have watched them closely during their development."

Queer Habits of Insects

One of the difficulties "bug-men" have to face is the playful way some insects have of adjourning below the frost-line for the winter. "I have often had to dig down six or seven feet in order to study the habits of some insects" explained Mr. Criddle. "In carrying on experiments we use glass jars," he continued, pointing to large sealers containing interesting creatures of various types and ages. Some held the "wrigglers" of certain varieties of mosquitos. Mr. Criddle explained that these back-biting busy-bodies everyone hates, breed in still water. "Favorite spots for the development of mosquitos are ditches, sloughs and water barrels sitting by the doors of houses. A thin film of coal oil will prevent breeding." I enquired why the ubiquitous "mossy," with its ravenous appetite is found even in the driest of dry places, and was told that they wander away from their damp breeding-places seeking whom they may devour.

The Habit of Marching

Moving to another part of the laboratory, Mr. Criddle drew my attention to the sugar beet web-worm. "Here is a curious insect which is one of the finest weevils known," explained the expert. To prove that it can beat everything else he produced a photograph showing how these web-worms had destroyed weeds between rows of corn. "They are also very fond of Russian thistles," he continued, "and usually do more good than harm, but sometimes cause a lot of alarm. They have the marching habit and try to go over all obstacles—in fact I visited a farm one day where these insects had gone right up the sides of the house much to the dismay of the owners. The invaders had even walked in at the windows and had devoured some of the house-plants." After studying many varieties of grasshoppers for a number of years and observing how they behave,

Mr. Criddle has some definite information about spreading bait. "Experience has taught us that hoppers only feed when the sun is shining, and when the temperature is above 60 degrees, so it is sheer waste of energy and valuable materials to scatter poison bait when it is cool, cloudy or wet. The best time to lay the bait is in the morning when the temperature is between 75 to 85 degrees. As a rule nearly everyone spreads it too thickly. Hopper-doers were replaced 20 years ago by baits of various kinds, and since then we have done a good deal of experimenting with poisons of different types. We have found that sawdust is a good substitute for bran as a carrier and saves about one-third of the cost."

It was during the outbreaks of grasshoppers in recent years that people began to realize how much the "bug-men" are doing for farmers as a whole. Mr. Criddle, with his store of scientific knowledge and practical experience was able to give invaluable assistance to people who were in danger of losing their crops. In co-operation with provincial authorities and by personal supervision and advice he helped people to save large sums of money. Even though the pest is not causing much damage at present he is continuing to study the various kinds of hoppers and is devising appetizing though fatal diets for them. In this way he is sharpening his weapons of defence in case the invading armies should endanger crops again. "By examining past history," Mr. Criddle explained, "we find that there are outbreaks of grasshoppers on an average of about every 15 years, but they do not always occur in the same places. This calculation is based upon evidence collected since 1818, when the plague of hoppers descended upon the Red River settlement.

Hoppers That Did the Damage

"The roadside locust was responsible for the greatest damage in the recent outbreaks in Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but after three years it was followed by the lesser migratory

grasshopper which was not such a destructive pest. With our past experience and the newest knowledge available we now are in a better position to fight the plague if it should again become dangerous. Of course there are some pests for which we have not yet found a satisfactory bait, continued Mr. Criddle. The wire worm is an example of this. It devours the most deadly poisons with relish and suffers no ill-effects. Then there are others which will not eat baits at all, so we have to rely on other ways of destroying them if they become dangerous to crops. We experiment with different crop-rotations and with various methods of cultivating land and have found these schemes very effective in many cases.

"In addition we study the natural enemies of insects. Fortunately nature does not leave us entirely alone to fight our battles against these foes," went on Mr. Criddle. "Each insect has its own particular enemies which prey upon it. For instance the locust beetle in the grub stage destroys the pods of hopper eggs—while there is a fungus that attaches itself to a grasshopper and eventually destroys it." To illustrate the way the latter parasite lives upon its victim or "host" Mr. Criddle showed me some grasshoppers of which it had taken possession. "When the fungus growth gets the better of a hopper it forces its victim up the stems of grasses or weeds. This enables the wind to spread the fungus disease from one to another, and if weather conditions are right large numbers become infected and die. The parasite gradually causes the hopper to break up.

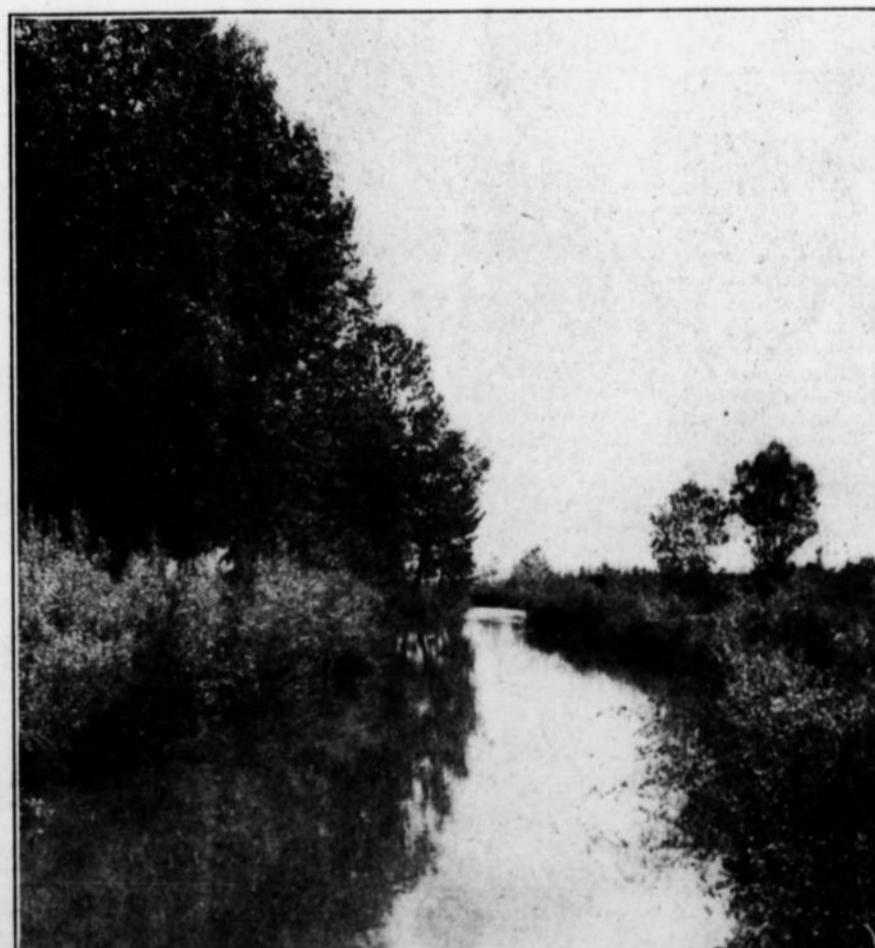
Imported Pests

"It is interesting to know" continued Mr. Criddle "that most of the destructive insects we have were introduced from other countries. In fact the grasshopper and the wheat-stem sawfly are the only insect pests native to the West. The trouble is that when plants, trees or shrubs were imported, the insects that destroy them came along too, while the controlling parasites were generally left behind. Without these restraining influences the pests have a chance to develop in large numbers when conditions are right. We are now trying to introduce certain parasites to hold the invaders in check. Beside a large number of parasites there are some insects that are exceptionally useful to farmers," went on Mr. Criddle. "The 'lady-bird' for instance is particularly fond of plant lice. One that is fully developed will devour as many as 50 lice in a day, so you can easily imagine what a tremendous amount can be destroyed by these natural enemies. Some of the two and four-winged flies live on the bodies of other insects."

In discussing the work of entomologists generally, Mr. Criddle said: "We must not only be familiar with all kinds of insects and their life histories and habits, but must also have a good working knowledge of biology and botany. In addition we must have practical farming experience so that we can recommend certain cultural methods or crop rotations as a means of controlling pests."

An Interesting Hobby

I enquired from Mr. Criddle how he developed his love of natural history, and he explained that when plowing in the early days with oxen he had plenty of opportunity to observe what was around him. Being slow-moving animals they allowed him to observe many things that might be passed by when using a tractor. At noon or whenever the oxen were resting, Mr. Criddle used the time for increasing his knowledge of "all things great and small." In those days he used to walk six miles through bush and across the Assiniboine to Treesbank for the mail, on which excursions he continually added to his store of information. Mr. Criddle belongs to a family who were encouraged by their parents from their early years to have a hobby. His



One of the beauty spots produced by nature in Western Canada, when unmolested by marauding insects

Continued on Page 21

The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston

What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winwright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father saying: "Laura, you must come home at once. Come by the next boat. I am far from a well man, and there are things which I cannot write in a letter that I must tell you before I die. . . ." She arrived in New York to find neither her brother Tom nor her fiance, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winwright was ill. Annisford and Laura were met at Maitland Port by Winwright's chauffeur, Nick Ross, who informed them that he had left Mr. Winwright in apparent good health, and had a telephone message from him about ten minutes before he left the garage. They arrived at Castle Sunset and found Adam Winwright dead, in the library. Doctor Chalmers arrived shortly after, saying that he had had a telephone call from Adam Winwright, telling him that he was dying. Annisford summoned Tom to come at once.

CHAPTER III

THE first thing that fixed itself in Laura Winwright's mind was the monotonous beat of waves upon a sandy beach.

She ran along the shore, the waves lapping her bare feet; and before her ran old Adam Winwright, always just out of reach, laughing when she cried out to him to carry her.

The pursuit seemed unending. In darkness she ran, yet despite the darkness she saw him clearly, just beyond her reach.

At last she cried, and stretched out her hands.

Then she saw the sunlight.

A dusty sunbeam streamed through tall windows. Then she was not on the beach, after all. She was in her own old room at Castle Sunset. She felt terribly tired after all the running, and wished she could lie down and go to sleep.

A long while afterward she realized that she was in bed. She had been sleeping, and felt not at all rested. After all, she had not been running. That was merely a horrid dream.

The beat of the waves was reality, though. It came from Lake Huron at the foot of the hill. From where she lay she could see the sunshine again, and the waving tops of cedars that fringed the hillcrest.

Then she saw the nurse, and knew that she must have been ill. She felt tired anyway. There was a vague something that must be attended to at once, but—

She woke after a long time, in the dark. Then she remembered having caught herself walking in her sleep. She had heard some talk betwixt George Annisford and Doctor Chalmers. Then—it seemed that there was something she had lost, which must be found.

In the morning, when there was light, she would find it.

Again she woke, and saw the nurse standing between her and the light.

Perhaps the nurse would remember what she herself had forgotten.

"Nurse!"

The nurse came in swift silence, with a sweet smile.

"You are better, dear."

Her uniform was primly starched, but her voice suggested the soft rustle of silks.

"Yes, I'm better," agreed Laura; and forgot her question.

It was not before the next day that her clearing mind again essayed the question to which she seemed subconsciously driven.

"Nurse," she asked, "how long is it?"

"It's only a few days. You'll lie quiet, now, and rest—rest—"

Her voice trailed off, suggesting to a tired spirit a thought of welcome repose. Laura, yielding to the impulse of the stronger mind, slipped back again into forgetfulness. Yet this time she struggled though vainly for mastery of herself.

Vain day seemed to follow vain day,

with the insistent question in the back of her mind still unasked. For hours at a time the girl lay weak, trying to piece out in her mind what of the stuff she remembered was actual fact, and what was mere horrid phantasmagoria. George was in it. This nurse was in it. Old Mrs. MacTurk was in it, her gnarled face anxiously wrinkled. And Tom was in it—stately, gallant, courageous Tom. Her heart warmed to him. She could always count on Tom.

"Where is Mr. Annisford?" she found herself asking the nurse.

"In Detroit. But your brother is here."

Laura lay quiet. Doggedly she fought off the inclination to sleep again.

"You will make a quick recovery. I see no set-back. In place of worry you will experience peace of mind and comforting thoughts."

"Bosh!" thought Laura. "Mental suggestion to meet my ease. No palm-reading at all."

The nurse seemed to hesitate. "A mystery hangs over you. I see a fair woman—"

Laura smiled. Had it not been for the tragic shadow overhanging her, this travesty on the familiar stock-in-trade of the fortune-teller would have sent her into peals of laughter.

"You have lived in pleasant circumstances for years. As a baby, though, you were not so happily circumstanced."

"Anyone could guess that." Laura's pessimism was itself a hint of growing interest. "Father's business grew from small beginnings. And—"

A glance from the brown eyes soothed her.

"Your mother is dead. You had one sister she is also dead."

Evident error always compels contradiction.

"I never had a sister."

"Your mother died when you were a baby," returned



The door opened. Tom Winwright came in.

The nurse's hair, under her little white cap, was dark—black, almost—yet seen in the sunlight it turned to fine gold. Her eyes were brown. Yes, unmistakably, they were brown. Yet when she smiled, they lit.

No, she was not an ordinary nurse.

"Nurse," the girl began hesitantly, "the man—you know, the man who was with my father? Who was he?"

"There was no one with him, dear."

Laura made no immediate answer. The nurse drew her rocker close to the bed, and, taking the patient's hand in hers, thoughtfully studied the lines.

"I know you now," said Laura at last. "You're Glory Adair."

She talked to keep awake. Anything was preferable to being lulled back into that clinging, horrible forgetfulness.

She had been weak before; now she began to feel strong, and rebellious in her strength. Glory Adair looked at her questioningly.

"Did you ever have your hand read?"

"No. I don't believe in palmistry."

"Then I'll read your hand."

Laura resented the offer just a little. Manifestly, the nurse divined that her mind dwelt on other things; and manifestly also, the nurse had decided to lure her into chatter over non-essentials rather than leave her to brood.

Yet she surrendered to the compelling brown eyes.

the nurse. "Your sister died before you were born." Her tone was pleasantly firm. "Your hand tells me of that sister, and it is a witness I will believe against the world." Thoughtfully she studied the finger-tips, and the mounts at the foot of each digit, and the fine, complicated lines of the palm. "You are loving, impetuous, quick to jump at conclusions—"

"And my conclusions—are they right?"

"Not always—not often—but, on rare occasions."

Laura felt slighted. The nurse purred on.

"Your life in Maitland Port has been very uneventful. Your hand shows no great emotional stress, though you are capable of great emotions, of love and of sacrifice. Intense self-sacrifice—for a loved one." Her brown eyes, gazing into distance, seemed to compass worlds that Laura Winwright could not see. "In recent years you have travelled much, but for pleasure. Here"—she indicated—"a line is broken. You are in great danger. A cloud hovers about you. It threatens you less than it threatens others, but all the time it seems to follow you."

She paused. Laura shivered.

The nurse noticed.

"There—I've talked too much. You will lie quiet, now, and rest—rest—rest—"

"I will not rest," Laura breathed rebelliously.

The nurse rose and crossed to the window. Laura surrendered. Yet her fascinated eyes followed Glory Adair. She was patiently disciplining her mind to think. Next time she would not be beaten in her quest—no, not even by a silky-voiced, steel-souled nurse.

She tried to piece things together. She had walked in her sleep that night her father died, had found herself in the lower hall, had heard George Annisford and Doctor Chalmers—yes, and then for some reason had gone to the room where her father lay.

She did not remember leaving the room. She remembered nothing after that. Her illness must have been from nervous shock. Very well, she felt stronger now.

Yet there was a missing link somewhere in it all that she could not place.

"Miss Adair," she said next morning; and held up her hands, the white palms uppermost. "Go on."

"I told you that you were loving and impetuous," murmured Miss Adair. "On occasion, too, you seem very determined."

She smiled. Laura felt with sudden disappointment that her palm reading had been merely jest.

"Everything you told me yesterday that was true you could have learned from Doctor Chalmers. The things you could not have learned from Doctor Chalmers were—mistakes." Laura softened the word that came first to her lips.

"Lies, you mean?" Glory's tone was placid. "But your hand tells no lies; neither does it make mistakes. None whatever. It is a witness that can be trusted to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. You may so delude yourself, that you will swear to a lie in the witness box, firmly believing it the truth, but—you cannot delude your hand."

She smiled in depreciation of her burst of earnestness. Then she sat down beside the bed.

"Merely as a test," she suggested, "let me repeat a few things your hand tells me, that assuredly nobody in Maitland Port can know. You were not born in Maitland Port, but a long distance away—perhaps in another country! You travelled much the first year of your life. After that you lived in the same place many years? Tell me, isn't that all true?"

From the patient's hand she lifted her eager confident gaze to the patient's face.

"No."

Glory sat dumfounded. Laura Winwright hastened to qualify.

"I was not born in Maitland Port. That is true. I lived here many years, and never visited the store at Detroit, even—just lived here with Tom and Mamma Judy. She and old Angus—he's dead now—took care of me after my mother died. I never saw my mother, to remember. Dad did not really live here till he retired, and Mr. Annisford became manager. You thought we were queer people, didn't you?"

"Rather! And your mother?"

Laura did not answer. For the first time in all her life the fact stood out nakedly, that no one had told her of her mother, that all she knew was by her own inference.

Glory Adair nodded ever so slightly.

Her palm-reading was not disproven.

"Doctor Chalmers," she interposed heroically, "said you must not talk."

"Will it hurt me? Ask my hand."

"I see no danger there—rather good. You have your mind set on getting well; there is something you have decided to do. What you think of doing I can't tell. It will baffle you a long time. Nevertheless, you may win. You

Continued on Page 10

July 9, 1924

More and More Hints

Ways of Saving Time, Money and Energy

The Ends of Cakes of toilet soap were always put in the soap shaker for washing dishes, until I decided to use another scheme. They now go into a sealer unsuitable for canning, and when enough have collected I heat them with a little water until thick. Then I pour the mixture into a pan or box and when partly cool I cut into squares.—Miss O. F.

Stemmed Glassware, like sherbet glasses or goblets, can be safely stored on the under side of a shelf, when the distance between shelves is wide. Runners made of sheet metal are fastened underneath, being placed just far enough apart to allow the base of a glass to slip into the groove. If metal cannot be secured wooden runners can easily be made by nailing

two narrow strips, about one-half inch wide, to the shelf, placing them the right distance apart. To these are nailed two strips, one inch wide, with the outer edge even. This makes a groove, into which the glassware can be safely slipped.—Mrs. B. G. T.

From Old Bath Towels I have made a fine pad for use when ironing embroidered articles. I cut away the worn parts, trimmed the good sections to a uniform size and stitched around the four sides. The edges I bound with tape. This is a splendid help on ironing days and makes the embroidery look much richer.—J. D. E.

The Rope That Comes around Sacks of binder-twine balls makes a serviceable mat. Cut it into 18 strips one yard in length. Take good, strong strips of any material, sew them together and roll into a ball. Take a length of the rope and the ball of material, and with a wooden hook double-crochet over the rope, leaving six inches at both ends free of crochet. When one length is finished take another and crochet it into the last until you have used up nine lengths. Fasten securely. Turn the work around and crochet a length into the first one crocheted and keep on till all the lengths have been used up. If you have followed directions you should have a rug of 18 rows with a fringe of six inches at both ends. Place it on an old board covered with a thick pad of newspapers and dye it to match any color scheme. Dissolve two packages of good dye, add two quarts of boiling water, and with an old brush go over the rug with the hot solution. Let it dry and lay before the stove.—Mrs. C. C.

You Can Make Embroidery Transfers with ease by tracing or sketching half the design on to tough paper. Use the sewing machine threadless and run the needle along the lines of the pattern. It can then be easily transferred to cloth by the use of chalk or colored crayons. Rub first on one half of the design and then on the other.—H. M. T.

When Short of Buttons for cloth garments and unable to secure the right kind, draw circles of the right size on cardboard, cut them out and cover with cloth. Of course these can only be used when the clothing is not washable.—M. O. H.

If There Isn't a Tree or a shrub on the farm you can still make the surroundings attractive with little expense by the liberal use of vines on the house and along the fences. Groups of sunflowers and brilliant flowers, such as poppies, a neat little flower bed on each side of the door, and window boxes, make an unattractive view truly beautiful.—Mrs. W. L. D.

When cleaning the gas lamp, the mantle often gets broken so I tried the following scheme: I insert a hatpin or long needle in the hole at the top of the mantle and rest the needle on the edges of a tumbler. The mantle hangs inside the glass and is well protected from jars and knobs.—W. A. R.

If You Cannot Afford a Refrigerator or have no ice, you can make use of the following device. Build a cupboard any desired size and put in the required number of shelves, but have them made of slats to enable a free circulation of air throughout the cupboard. Then have a pipe leading from the north side of the house through the cellar and up into the bottom of the cupboard. You will find that this saves you many steps running up and down cellar with cream, butter and milk every meal time in the warm weather.—I. B. S.

My Pantry Tins have been greatly admired, so I am passing on the idea. I collected lard pails and other fair-sized tins and gave them a coat of aluminum paint. When dry I labelled them in neat letters with blue paint, and the whole effect is very neat and attractive. Any other colors could be used to carry out a whole scheme. With small tins such as those holding mustard, spices or baking powder, I do the same, and keep them in neat rows in my kitchen cabinet.—V. H.

I Had a Round, Cactus-like Brush, that an agent gave me, but did not need it for vegetables, so tried using it for cleaning the cut glass. With whiting, or window cleaner sold in cakes, it reached into the tiniest crevices and polished the glass beautifully.—Mrs. B. M. W.

Needing Salt and Pepper Shakers for picnics, I suddenly thought of some empty cold cream jars that were in the pantry. I punched holes in the screw tops with a small nail, and had an excellent substitute for my best shakers.—Lamona.

Save ironing overalls by using the wringer. After rinsing put them through the wringer, bottoms or cuffs first, smoothing out carefully. On reaching the buttons, wring the tops by hand without removing the overalls from the wringer. Reverse the wringer to release the garment and hang on the line immediately.—Mrs. S. W.

We Used "Wedges," in the hospital in which I trained, for bed-rests when patients were able to sit up. They greatly preferred this arrangement to a pile of pillows. Take a square of strong cotton and divide it from corner to corner diagonally, forming two triangles. Next take an oblong piece of cotton as wide as a pillow is long, sew the two ends together, and to the sides sew the triangles. Leave one end open and fill with straw, packing tightly. Sew the triangle over this end, taking care to place the corners directly opposite those of the other end. A row of stitching along the wedge from corner to corner would make it hold



STITCH THESE TWO
EDGES TOGETHER →

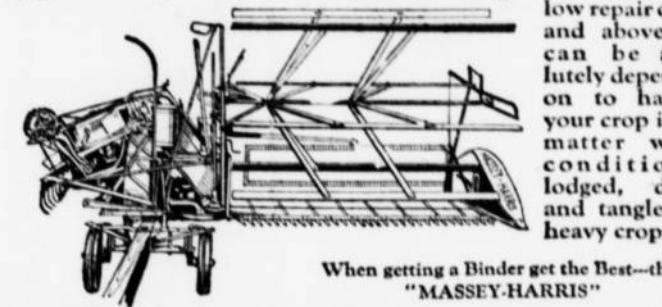


its shape better. Make two or three removable covers for this in case food is spilled on it. Place the wedge directly on the mattress and place two pillows, one above the other, to suit the patient's comfort. A much smaller wedge placed under the knees helps to prevent slipping down and is a comfort in cases of abdominal pain, as it helps to relax the abdominal muscles without the strain trying to keep the knees drawn up. I have never seen the wedges except in my training school, but know they are exceptionally comfortable, besides being a saving in pillows, which are never too plentiful.—Ex-Nurse.

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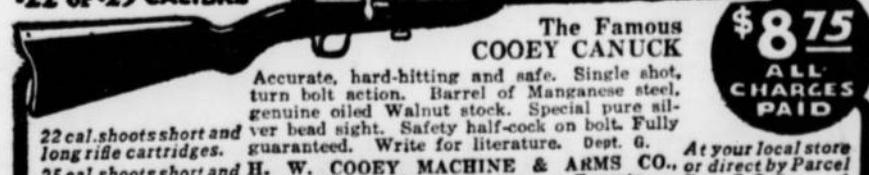
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The Twenty-First Burr

Continued from Page 8

are very determined, Miss Winright."

Laura felt her interest enhanced.

"But you're a nurse," she protested. "Scientific. Exact. Are you really so superstitious as to believe in palmistry?"

"I am not superstitious. I am sane. Palmistry is not guess-work. It is science. For thousands of years it has been studied. It is taught by regularly constituted schools, and has its literature. It is quite logical. No two natures in the world are precisely alike; nor are any two hands. Why should not the lines of the palm furnish a clue to the character?"

"But—can you really tell the future?"

Laura was all eagerness now. Glory Adair shook her head.

"I can tell character. I can tell the past, to some extent. As to the future, I can tell what you will do under any given set of circumstances and whether you are likely to put yourself in to

those circumstances. You see, Laura Winright, palmistry isn't just a slick trick. It's hard work, if you practice it honestly. Then, it has its limitations."

She smiled.

"Some day you must see my collection of palms. I have hundreds of them at the barracks. You know, four of us nurses room together and we've christened the place the Barracks in honor of our quarters at the hospital where we were novices. Palmistry's quite fascinating. I picked it up when I was training at the hospital. First, I practiced with the girls, and then with the patients—it helped to while away the dull hours when I was on special with a convalescent. Then I started collecting hand prints around town. I've every prominent man on my list—"

"Including dad?"

"Yes, dear. I even bearded the lion in his den. He was quite pleasant. I have your brother's print. I'd have taken yours, too, but you had just left for England. I'll take it when you're a bit stronger. A little lamp-black will make your hand quite legible."

Laura thrilled.

"Are criminals really identified by their hand-prints?"

"It's gospel. Sir Francis Galton, in England, reduced it to a science. He claimed that the chance of the finger-prints of two individuals being identical was less than one in sixty-four billions. The finger-prints alone, mind you—the mere tips. In South Africa the Kaffirs in the mines are identified by their finger-prints. The Chinese have used thumb-print signatures in banking for centuries. In the Farrow murder case at Deptford—I'm jumping from China to England—the Strattons were identified and convicted by their finger-prints on a cash box. There are scores and scores of cases—"

Mentally, Laura Winright groped her way to the light.

"Could you read a hand-print just as well as the hand itself?" Her tone was animated.

"Not quite so well. The nails and the back of the hand help in reading, and the print doesn't show them. The little lines of the palm modify the main

lines, and often make all the difference in the world, and a print can't always show them, either. Still—her brow wrinkled—"with a hand-print one can at least try."

Laura's mind leapt back to the night of her home-coming. Convulsively she struggled up in bed. The nurse caught her.

"Don't dear. You must lie down." The patient surrendered.

"I don't need to sit up," she whispered. "But I can. And—soon, I must."

"Did you want anything, dear?" Laura recollects herself.

"Yes. Please go to that clothes closet"—she indicated a corner of the room. "I think you'll find a pink kimono. Feel in the pocket."

The nurse obeyed without comment. Laura heard with relief the distant crackling of paper.

The nurse, returning, drew away.

"No—I'm not asleep." Laura opened her eyes. "You have it—a telegram. That's good. I was afraid it might be lost. Tell me, Miss Adair"—her tone grew appealing—"tell me about that man. The man whose handprint is there—on that telegram."

Miss Adair sat down again. She gazed at Laura Winright oddly, as though fearing her palm-reading had carried her too far. Then she turned the telegram over. The message read:

Albany, N.Y., May 25, 1915.

Adam Winright,

Maitland Port, Ontario.

Arrived early Wednesday morning Coming right through to Maitland Port.—Laura.

That telegram Laura Winright had despatched from Albany the morning of the day Adam Winright died. So much was obvious.

Miss Adair turned over the yellow paper. On the back was a black smear that, closely regarded, defined itself as the broken impress where some grimy hand had clutched the paper. Laura watched the nurse's face, expectantly.

"Man's hand—young—not over 35—good—and bad—a singularly intricate mixture of good and bad. Most people are that, aren't they, Miss Winright? But here the good is very good, and the bad—well, it's uncommonly bad." She paused. "It's a pity the print is so incomplete, dear. Couldn't you get me a better one?"

"Surely you can tell me more!"

"I'll try." The fair brow puckered. "Ups and downs—vicissitudes—always trying—much travel—healthy—outdoor man, I should say—strong—self-reliant. You are disappointed, Laura Winright?"

Laura was disappointed. There was no shadow on this impressionistic picture Glory Adair conjured from the lines; a fighting soul battling against difficulties to the mastery—a strong, hardy, self-reliant man—such a man was close to her own ideal.

Glory's brows again puckered. She seemed to have more to say, yet hesitant to say it.

"I am inclined to think—I hope this won't offend—that your friend finds a certain attraction in things criminal."

Laura's eyes gleamed.

"I'd like to meet him," pursued the nurse. "You'll introduce me, won't you?"

"I don't know who he is."

"Then why are you so interested?"

"Tap! Tap!" sounded softly on the door; but both minds shut out the sound.

"Why?" repeated the nurse.

Said Laura:

"Because I want to find this man."

The door opened. Tom Winright came in. He bowed magnificently to the brown-eyed nurse, and nodded cheerily to Laura. He was a strong, up-standing, resolute young man with steel-grey eyes.

"Pardon me, sister mine, but—I merely dropped in to enquire—not an intentional eavesdropper, Miss Adair—but—I couldn't help overhearing a little, and—who is this man?"

Laura disregarded Glory Adair's warning glance.

"Tom—Tom—see this!" She held the yellow sheet toward her brother. "There was a man in the Ghost Room that night, with my father. Tom, he killed my father. See. This is the print of his hand."

Your pipe tobacco, always in its original fine condition—when you buy OGDEN'S CUT PLUG in the 1/2 lb. vacuumized tin.

Make Your Own Candy!

YOU can make your own candy on the farm—and better and more wholesome candy than that you buy in town. You know that everything you put in it is pure.

Try making fudge or cream with Puffed Rice or Puffed Wheat. It's no trouble—and you'll be surprised how delicious and tempting it will be.

These light, crisp, cooked grains are nicer than nuts. They are much cheaper. They crunch easily between the teeth. Toasted and puffed—they have a flavour that no one can resist.

Get a package of each the next time you're at the store.



Quaker Puffed Rice

Whole Grains - made delicious

Quaker Puffed Rice and Quaker Puffed Wheat are whole grains, steam exploded to eight times normal size. They are the most thoroughly cooked and most de-

licious of all grain foods. Take home a package of each and let the family delight in them. Serve them with every bowl of milk and every dish of fruit.

Quaker Puffed Wheat

CHAPTER IV

The Man in Grey

Tom Winright's glance questioned the nurse.

"Delirious?" he whispered.

Glory Adair felt her patient's wrist.

"Pulse good! Not a trace of fever." She smiled on Laura, too shrewd to attempt to hold in this pent up volcano of feeling. "You won't fret yourself, dear. Just tell us, quietly, all about it."

So Laura, with occasional pauses, told them.

"I must have walked in my sleep that night," she insisted.

She recollects nothing till she found herself in the Ghost Room, dressed in the pink kimono. There on the library table lay the telegram with its black smear. She had heard voices in the living-room, the voices of Annisford and Chalmers.

"I couldn't help listening," she protested. "I heard him—the doctor—say that father had not been ill. Everybody that day had told me the same thing—father had never mentioned being ill. Then there was that telephone message father sent the doctor just before he died—do you remember it Tom? Did George tell you it?"

Tom slowly repeated:

"Chalmers, this is Adam Winright. I am dying. Please come at once. I must live till Laura comes. I have a message for her."

Laura shivered. She was living again what followed. Glory Adair gripped her hand encouragingly. She would save her patient the telling.

"This is what you thought, Laura Winright? That hand-print was made by a man who held the telegram after the envelope was opened?"

"Yes, yes."

"You see, the telegram would be delivered to Mr. Winright, himself, in a sealed envelope. He must sign for it before breaking the seal. He would have it with him in the library. If that hand-print were not your father's, it must be the print of another man's hand; and that other man would be with your father when he died—"

"Yes, and would know how he died?" cried Laura. "And it was not my father's hand-print. That was why they found me in the parlor. I had to find out the truth at once, that very night. I could not wait till morning. That hand-print was not my father's."

She sank back, panting.

"Tom! Where are you going?"

Tom turned, magnificently deliberate. As ever, he did the right thing in the right way.

"I am going to telegraph at once for a private detective. Sister, I can't believe this! Poor old dad! But, if there's such a man on earth as you say, I'll hunt him down. For a case like this," he went on, practically, "the ordinary police are useless. They haven't the time. They haven't the skill. And we don't want publicity." To admiring Laura, his quick mind seemed instantly to grasp every detail of the situation. "I'll send for Harry Burnville. He's the very man we want."

He went out.

"I'm sorry!" whispered the nurse. Laura's blue eyes questioned her. "How can I help you, now? But surely, you don't believe it, anyway!"

"I do."

"How could he be murdered? Not a sign of violence, not a wound, not even a scratch—"

"I know." Yet Laura Winright's tone was stubborn. "Oh, yes, now I remember, there was a scratch—just there—on his hand—see!" She held up her own hand, indicating betwixt the first and second fingers. "I saw it."

Glory Adair shrugged her shoulders.

"Sh! Sh!" she soothed.

Tom Winright was back inside half an hour.

"I used the long distance 'phone," he said. "It's quicker. Burnville has another case on, but he'll be here Saturday morning, or maybe Friday night. We're losing very little time."

His manner was impressively self-congratulatory.

A thought came to Laura.

"There must be no—no publicity!"

"None whatever. Even Annisford won't know Burnville's real business. You see, sister mine, poor dad doesn't

seem to have left any will. He never mentioned one, but I always presumed that—as a practical business man, you know—he had made one. After a casual look the morning after he died, Annisford and I locked the library till we could make a thorough search. It has stayed locked ever since. We were waiting for you to get better. Now"—wisely—"Mr. Harry Burnville is ostensibly a lawyer's clerk, representing Airth and Kinzie, attorneys, of Detroit, sent down here to make a proper search for the will, and, if there isn't any, to draft the necessary papers."

He lifted his eye-brows wisely, Laura realized that it was for such a man as Tom Winright to wrestle with these problems, and not for her, an impetuous, inexperienced girl.

"You think of everything, Tom!" she exclaimed.

After Tom had gone, Glory Adair glanced up, musingly.

"Saturday, or, maybe, Friday. This is Wednesday. This Burnville has a smart record as a private detective. He did some fine work in the Morand murder case. There were a couple of jewel robberies that he cleared up, too, very neatly. He's not a fool, even if he is a detective."

Doctor Chalmers on Thursday morning pronounced Laura much better.

"You look as though you were taking a new interest in life, Miss Winright," he jested. "You can get up today."

When the doctor had gone, Laura for the first time noticed a change in the nurse's manner.

Miss Adair grew restless. She fingered the telegram nervously. More than once she shot curious glances at her patient.

"I'm going down town," she burst forth, suddenly. "Mamma Judy can look after you."

And she was gone like a shot.

Mrs. MacTurk took Glory's place at the bedside. "I'm quite well," protested Laurs Winright. "I can look after myself. I don't need waiting on." But Judith MacTurk settled herself down, none the less.

She was a tall, straight Scotchwoman, with an old, gnarled face. In the earlier Maitland Port days, the population of the little lake town was all Scotch; and Judith MacTurk was then of the Scotch Scotchy. When she came with her husband, Angus, to take charge of Castle Sunset, she was past forty, now she was in the sixties, and old Angus was dead these many years. Her gnarled face was kindly; her Scotch burr had smoothed a bit; she was a second—nay, an only—mother to Laura Winright.

"Sitting there, you make me think of old times, Mamma Judy," said Laura. "I—I feel just like a little girl—yes, a tiny baby—"



"E" When the Town's Afire All-Day Conflagration Shows Fire Chief New Points about Ford Lubrication

A Texas town has two Ford fire trucks. A fire started in the morning. It raged all day. The Post Office and several business buildings were destroyed. In all, half a city block was gone when the fire ceased.

Truck Number One, lubricated by a well-known oil, went to work—pumping—hard, continuous work—at 6:30 a.m. By 9 o'clock the engine was seriously overheated. The water was boiling. In the two and one-half hours a gallon and a half of oil was consumed.

The crank case was drained and a different oil poured in. Within 30 minutes the engine again badly overheated and the water boiled.

In desperation, a third brand of oil was tried. This, too, lasted only 30 minutes. When the drain plug was removed the oil ran out and "foamed up like a batch of hot molasses."

The severe stresses imposed by this continuous pumping quickly tax the ordinary lubricant—it requires an oil of superior character to stand up in fire apparatus which is really worked.

"E" Thrives on Hard Jobs

The Fire Chief was then urged to use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." A gallon of "E" went into the Ford engine at 11 o'clock. The engine ran continuously until 7 that night on the same oil plus about a quart more. No overheating. No boiling. "The boys could tend to the hose instead of the engine."

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The old woman dabbed a fistful of blue apron into one eye.

"Nae ye mind," she urged, kindly. "Cheer up, and I'll tell ye a ghost story."

Laura smiled. These ghost stories were olden diversions. She had shivered at them once. Now, she enjoyed them. She lay listening intently to stories she had heard thousands of times before, told in the rasping Scotch voice that the years had made lovely to her.

"But, Mamma Judy," she argued, gently, "Miss Adair says there's no such thing as a ghost."

"That nursey body!" Judith MacTurk rose in affronted dignity. "Which shows she nae kens muckle—beggin' her pardon, but young folk aye rush in where angels fear to tread. Ghosts! Ghosts! Me name's Judith MacTurk." Her tone breathed defiance. "Be there a ghost in a' the country Judith MacTurk doesna ken? Belike I never told ye, Laura lassie, o' auld Jim Bailey's ghost what haunts ower Saltford way, which he hanged himself when his wife ran awa' wi' another man, an' noo he's waitin' till she cooms back, an' then he'll creep up behind her in the dark an' put his icy fingers aboot her neck an' juist squeeze an' squeeze an' squeeze—"

A plaintive squeal came from the shadowy recesses beyond the door. Laura started.

"Oh, ye ninny!" scorned Judith MacTurk. "What ghost wad bother his empty skull wi' a soft mushmelon of a girl like ye, Katie Sparrow, wha forgets her work tae snoop aroond corners? An' Laura, lass, there to be an Indian ghost up tae the Black Hole what's been kickin' oop dog there for thousands o' years. Many says there's nae sic ghost, but Judith MacTurk kens him wi' her own eyes. An' in the auld mill back o' Dungannon there's a tall ghost wha' gropes aboot the mill at midnight a' wrappit in blue flame. Oh, Judith MacTurk kens a' these ghosts an' mair—there's nae a ghost in a' the country Judith MacTurk doesna ken, an' that doesna ken Judith MacTurk. Now, be ye gane, Katie Sparrow."

Katie Sparrow shivered, but stayed. Laura Winright smiled. For her, all this spectral rigmarole was an oft-repeated story. Glory Adair, were she here, would not like it; Glory Adair would send Mrs. MacTurk scuttling back to the basement with ears tingling. But Glory Adair was not here; and Judith MacTurk was, and in most reminiscent mood.

"It wasna trouble killed your puir father." Mamma Judy's tone died to a whisper. "It was the ghost."

Laura stiffened into attention. She caught a new, strange note in the ancient rigmarole. This, too, Glory would have vetoed.

"What do you mean? Tell me,

Mamma Judy—tell me, quick!"

"Sh! Listen ye. Many's the time Judith MacTurk, being upstairs, has heard below folk movin' aboot—the sort o' folk ye can see through, an' that passes through locked doors—"

Laura, shivering, hungered for more.

At any moment Glory might return, might interrupt before she could learn all the old woman had to say. Glory thought her suspicions a delusion, to be entertained but not believed, like any other delusion of a sick girl; and Glory would not allow this to go on. To Laura, it was no longer a hieroglyphic of ghosts that Mrs. MacTurk spread out. Did her father, she mused, have an evening visitor who came often and stayed late? Was that why, through so many years, he had so often shut himself apart in the library and at times forbidden his own children to interrupt him there?

"Oh, but, Mamma Judy," she urged, "old houses at night are often full of just such noises. Castle Sunset was always that way. I was young and slept through it all."

"Nae, nae, lass." Judith MacTurk's mournful tone sounded a dirge for ghost-hunting opportunities that Laura Winright had lost. "It wasna always that way. Which Judith MacTurk, when she first came, thought, 'Tis the fine hoose for a ghost tae haunt—an' many's the time at midnight Judith MacTurk went hunting for ghosts upstairs an' doon. Yet never she saw nor heard ane till Mr. Winright came home to stay—just when ye went awa', Laura, lass. Then she, Judith MacTurk, did hear it. It wasna like anyone walkin' not a step, not Mr. Winright's step. It was more a shufflin', draggin', crawlin'. Which Judith MacTurk askit him of it. 'It's a tonic ye need, Judith,' says he. 'I'll have Chalmers put ye oop one.' Tonie!" The gnarled face widened in a beaming smile. "From that hour life was livin' for Judith MacTurk. Nae need o' tonic when she had a ghost i' the hoose wi' her, even though she never set eyes on him, but juist heard him draggin' aboo."

"Go on, Mamma Judy!" urged Laura, breathless.

The old woman's chatter terrified her, yet she must know. And every moment Glory Adair might return. Laura saw, not the fringe of cedars and the blue sky beyond her window, but the queer, lonely past that had peopled that old Ghost Room with affrighting shadows. "That was after I went away! And then?"

"They say there's nae will. Ah, but there was. An' Judith MacTurk's name is signed to it, an' Katie Sparrow's, too, as witness. Katie Sparrow! Katie Sparrow! Coom forth." The trembling, fascinated maid obeyed. "Werena we a-sittin' doonstairs ae nicht? Didna ye hear a draggin' an' crawlin' in the room juist ben? Didna

Judith MacTurk tell ye, there was the ghost again? Didna ye hear steps, coomin' doon the basement stair? Didna the very door open beside ye—?"

Katie, shivering, buried her face in the coverlet of Laura's bed.

"In cooms puir Maister Winright. He holds oot a paper. 'Will ye witness this, Judith, an' ye, Katie?' says he. 'It's me will.' An' he signed an' we baith signed, an' ye a-shiverin' a' the time so ye could scarce write."

Laura heard or fancied a step outside. The old woman held up a quivered forefinger.

"That nursey body says there's nae sic thing as a ghost, Laura, lass? But if there's nae ghost i' the hoose, wha tookit the will? The last word's spoke."

The door opened.

In came Glory Adair, frowning.

"Oh! The last word's spoke, is it? Laura will feel relieved, I'm sure." Anxiously she felt her patient's pulse. "How in Heaven's name Laura stood your rubbish I don't know. Go away—I'll look after her. And I'll never trust you with her again."

"I—I enjoyed it," protested Laura Winright. "Why did you interrupt us?"

Mamma Judy stamped defiantly downstairs. Glory Adair sat down in the rocker, gazing at Laura all the while as though asking herself a question. She took the patient's hand in hers and studied the lines. That, Laura knew, was also a question.

"It can't hurt you," she announced with decision. "There's only one thing can hurt you, and that is holding you back. You're determined to go ahead. It's written in your hand." Within her, nurse and palmist battled for supremacy.

She sat silent.

"What is it?" demand Laura. "You found out something?"

"I did. This telegram was received at Maitland Port at 9:02 a.m., on the 25th. From Albany to Maitland Port it made fair time—"

"I sent it after eight a.m."

"Inside of twenty minutes more—at 9:18, according to the messenger's book—it was delivered at Castle Sunset. Still good time, you see?"

"Yes?"

"At seven in the evening," pursued the nurse, "Katie met your father going to the library, and asked if he'd heard from you lately, and he said he hadn't received word for a week or more. At 8 o'clock when your father telephoned the chauffeur, he said he had just received a telegram." She dwelt on the words. "If he had just received that telegram at 8 o'clock at night, who received it nearly twelve hours before?"

"There was a signature in the messenger's book?" Laura's tone was excited.

"Sh!" The nurse held her own voice to a whisper. "The signature is 'Adam Winright.' It's a fairly good forgery. I catechized the messenger. He did not know Mr. Winright very well—"

"Father was rather a recluse."

"Rather! The boy described the man who signed for the telegram. Tall, rather shabby, in a grey suit and with a soft grey hat. And—yes—a grey beard."

"Father's beard was black! And he was never shabby!"

Glory sat silent.

"Is that all?" Laura was quite composed now.

"I thought perhaps the print might have been made before the telegram left the office. Perhaps the blank was smeared before the message was written? I suggested that. It seems, though, the blanks are padded, and this was from the top of a fresh pad, and there was no substance within reach to cause such a smear. More, the clerk would not have used a dirty blank. There was nothing in the telegraph office, either, to cause the pin-pricks."

"What pin-pricks?"

Glory Adair handed her the telegram. Laura saw a couple of tiny punctures that went clear through the yellow paper.

The two young women gazed at one another.

Laura felt that the nurse had caught the wireless message of her thoughts.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Her mind went straying persistently to the locked Ghost Room, standing now just as it stood that night.

"The Ghost Room is still locked."

Glory answered nothing.

"I can walk—can't I?"

Eagerness, half-veiled, lit the brown eyes.

"We might find something—"

Laura's suggestion trailed into silence, but she pulled herself to her elbow.

"Bring me the kimono, please."

She was not waiting for Harry Burnville to investigate. Glory Adair de-liberated a moment. Then, with a gesture of mock resignation, she crossed to the clothes closet.

"If Doctor Chalmers finds this out, he'll let me go," she said. "My professional reputation will be ruined. I'll never get another case."

"He won't find out."

They descended the dark stair, and turned down the hall to the west wing and the library door. Laura tried it.

"It's locked!"

Glory Adair produced a key.

"The room will be just as it was," she commented. And—"

Laura inserted the key in the lock.

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Receiving Antenna

The Materials Needed—Directions for Construction—By R. D. Lister

In order to receive radio broadcast we require, in addition to the receiving set itself, an antenna. Antenna consist, in some form or other, of wire suspended in the air for the purpose of collecting the radio waves released by the broadcasting station.

The eaves-trough around the roof of a house collect the rain-water, which in turn is conducted to the storage tank by metal pipes. This collecting of water can be compared to the function of the antenna. The antenna, suspended in the air, represents the eaves-trough; the lead-in, which corresponds to the conductor pipe, consists of a wire joining one end of the antenna with the receiving set; the receiver itself may be likened to the storage tank. The released energy is picked up by the antenna, conducted to the receiver by the lead-in, and utilized by the receiving set.

Out of the many different types of antenna from which we may choose, there are but two or three which are of value to us since our objective is the reception of radio entertainment only.

Among the most common are the flat-top inverted L and T antenna. Since these two are practically universal in their use, and are very simple to construct, there is nothing to be gained by discussing the remaining ones.

Wire to Use

From tests carried out by radio engineers, and from practical experience, it has been found that solid wires form the best antenna material. Braided wires have a greater resistance than solid wires. Resistance is a thing which must be guarded against, as the higher the resistance in a circuit the poorer the results obtained. Furthermore, braided wire is subject to severe corrosion. Solid wires, on the other hand, are stronger, do not stretch, do not corrode to the same extent, and are cheaper.

Of the solid wires there are two which can, in this case, be recommended. Hard-drawn bare copper wire, No. 12 gauge or larger, makes a very fine antenna. It is very easy to handle and cheap in price. Copper-clad steel wire is to be recommended in cases where wind-storms are frequent and elevated wires are subject to damage. Copper-clad steel consists of a copper wire with a steel core, making it very strong. Its only objection is that its price is high compared to solid hard-drawn copper.

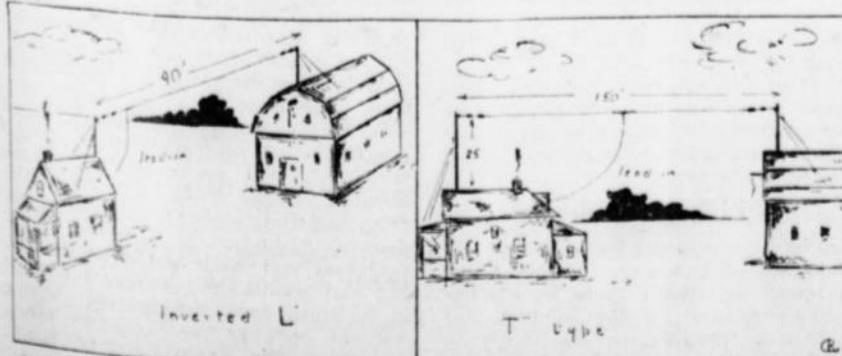
Size of Antenna

Having decided what wire to make use of when building an antenna, the next thing to do is to decide whether an inverted L or T type is going to best suit the conditions.

For the reception of radio broadcast an antenna with a length from 65 to 90 feet is required, and high enough to be clear of all buildings, trees or other obstructions.

The only difference between the inverted L and the T antenna is that the lead-in of the T antenna is taken from the exact centre of the wire, whereas in the case of the inverted L the lead-in is taken from the nearest end. This is shown in Fig. 1.

Height is another very important thing to consider. If the antenna is



Left—Inverted "L" antenna 90 feet long, stretched between house and barn. Right—"T" type, 150 feet long, with the lead-in taken from the exact centre of the wire. In either case a tall pole could be used in place of barn.

to do its best work it must be free from screening effects, that is, there must be no obstructions in the path of the radio waves.

In most cases poles are erected on the top of the farmhouse and the barn, and the antenna wire stretched between them. In such cases the height need not be more than 20 feet higher than the tallest building.

For commercial purposes antenna are composed of many wires, but for the reception of radio broadcast a single wire is all that is necessary to obtain good results.

Insulators

If we were to hang up our antenna wire without paying any attention to insulators, we would find that reception was very weak in wet weather. This would be caused by the moisture in the building, to which the antenna was fastened, conducting the feeble currents down to the ground. In order to prevent this robbing of energy it is necessary to use insulators on the ends of the wire.

Insulators, as their name suggests, insulate the antenna from its point of anchorage. It is not necessary that the insulators be large, but they must be of good quality, having both electrical and mechanical strength. As there are both good and bad insulators there is something to be gained by trying to discover what is the best kind to use.

For all-round use the ball type Electrose insulators are good, but expensive. Porcelain insulators, if they are of the right kind, are equally as good as Electrose, and considerably cheaper.

A good porcelain insulator should have the following qualifications: Long and slim in appearance, close grained and well glazed, strong mechanically with provision for stringing the antenna wire.

While any porcelain insulator will give good service during dry weather, it is not until the wet season that a good insulator is appreciated. Remember that an antenna is no better than its poorest insulator. Many of the radio sets in use today are hampered in their efficient operation by the use of a badly constructed antenna.

Joins and Splices

From the time the antenna wire leaves the receiver to the time it reaches the insulator on the free end it must be perfect electrically. The ideal antenna would be made from a continuous wire, but as this is not always possible, any joints made necessary must be soldered.

In making joins use plenty of wire, wrapping the wires together in a long

Continued on Page 19

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How To Judge Canning

Points to be Considered in Marking Canned Fruits and Vegetables—
By Margaret M. Speechley

HAVE you ever tried judging your own products before sending them to the fair? Not only is it useful for selecting the best jars, but it is a real satisfaction to have a definite standard of perfection for which to strive. Even though there is no fair nearby at which you can exhibit, it is interesting to discover both strong and weak points, and perhaps to compare results with a neighbor.

Each year score cards are being used in greater numbers, as fair officials and exhibitors alike are appreciating their educational value. The score card attached to each entry leaves no room for doubt as to why Mrs. Jones' loaf of bread won a prize and Mrs. Smith's didn't. After studying it, Mrs. Smith goes home determined to improve the texture or the shape or the flavor so that she can take first place this year. With canning it is just the same.

After having judged at fairs for a number of years, I have come to the conclusion that there is some uncertainty as to what canned fruits and vegetables really are. They are properly known as products preserved in airtight jars for future use by sterilizing in boiling water or steam. This does not include preserves cooked in an open kettle, conserves, jellies or pickles, which rightly belong to other classes.

An Easy Guide to Judging

The score card given below is one which will be found very satisfactory either at home or at a fair, if you happen to be called upon to act as a judge. It is arranged so that it can be used without loss of time. One hundred points are allotted to the four main headings, each of which are subdivided so that nothing is missed. In judging place your marks in the column at the right and at the end total them up.

As a rule prize lists call for two jars of a product and very often stipulate what size they shall be. If pint jars are indicated, the directors will not be impressed with your generosity if you send larger containers, for they like an exhibit of canning to be uniform in size. Shape also is taken into consideration for the pair of jars should be of the same type—one screw-top and one clamp-top present an uneven appearance.

On looking at a large display of canning you will be surprised at the variety in the color of glass jars. Of course this has nothing to do with the keeping qualities, but it affects the color of the product. For exhibition purposes the glass should be white, so take off a mark or half a mark if it is tinted, depending upon the depth of color.

The condition of the container is very important. Alkali water sometimes leaves the glass streaky. This should be removed before leaving home. Sticky, leaky jars should be heavily scored for they are usually an indication that the contents will not keep. I make a practice of inverting jars in order to detect leaks because one of the cardinal principles of canning is an air-tight container.

Label Carefully

Labelling can either make or mar the appearance of an entry. An oblong or oval label on which there is written in ink, the name of the product and the date of canning, should be placed slightly above the middle of the jar. Untidy writing, smudges, and crooked labels mean loss of points.

Grading or sorting influences both the quality and appearance of canned food. For instance, if peas of all sizes are put into a jar the small ones will be overcooked before the larger ones and will make the liquid cloudy. Split peas also have the same effect. If division of the product is necessary it should be cut in uniform pieces.

Much of the attractiveness of fruits and vegetables depends upon the way they are packed. There is no comparison between a nicely arranged sealed and one that has been carelessly filled. I have found a smooth wooden paddle whittled from a clean piece of wood, of great assistance in making a neat arrangement.

Fullness of pack is also important. There is often a small air space at the top of a jar, but a large one indicates insufficient hot-dipping, loose packing, over-processing in the boiler or boiling out of the liquid. Soft fruits such as raspberries cannot be hot-dipped, and as they contain a large percentage of water allowances must be made for a slightly larger shrinkage than in the case of hard fruits or vegetables.

The proportion of liquid whether water or syrup, varies according to the product. Most vegetables need just enough water to fill up corners and crevices, while stewed juice only is added to tomatoes. Fruit for pies is usually canned without additional liquid. The idea in canning fruit is to preserve the natural flavor as far as possible so the syrup should be thin rather than heavy.

Should Be Clear

A well-canned jar of either fruit or vegetable contains clear liquid. Grit shows that soil was not entirely removed, pieces of skin mean that the product was not properly prepared, pulp, sediment and cloudiness indicate poor grading and over-cooking. Undissolved sugar is a serious fault. For these shortcomings deduct points or fractions as necessary.

No one likes food unless it is a good color so every effort should be made to prevent its destruction. Processing for too long darkens the product and storing in a light place usually tends to bleach it. Strawberries, raspberries and similar fruits lose their bright color if a thin syrup is used, but care should be taken not to make it too heavy.

The shape of the product depends upon its condition when canned, upon the blanching and cold-dipping and upon the length of processing. If over-ripe, if left too long in hot water, if cold dipping is omitted, and if processed too long, a mushy product will result.

Texture is influenced by the age of the fruit or vegetable. Young, tender products are preferable to older ones which are apt to be either soft, woody or tough.

Cold-pack canning preserves the flavor more effectively than any other method. The flavor should be natural and not disguised either by too much salt or a heavy syrup.

With a score card as a guide it is easy enough to rate one's own work according to its merits. If there is no possibility of competing at a fair, it would be well worth while for each member of the local to bring to the next meeting a couple of jars of her canned products. A discussion of the problems met with would be interesting and profitable. Anyone interested in a score card for judging canning without opening the jars, may secure one from The Grain Growers' Guide. Some judges follow this plan to conserve the food.

Blues and Starches

*Various Kinds on the Market—How to Get Good Results—
By Margaret M. Speechley*

"**B**LUE and starch," says the experienced homemaker, when explaining to her young daughter the regular routine of the family wash. These two steps are just as important as any others, for even though dirt is properly removed and rinsing thoroughly done, the clothes will not be a credit if the bluing and starching are carelessly handled.

Let's deal with blues first. If white cottons and linens were rinsed until free from the last trace of soap, and if they were hung every time in the sun, there would be little danger of yellowing. However, the rinsing is not always sufficient (due to lack of time and sometimes to lack of water), and the sun does not unfailingly shine on wash-day, so it has become the custom to use bluing which will counteract the yellow tinge and produce a brilliant white.

When blue was first employed for this purpose, indigo, secured from the plant of that name, was the only kind used. Now it is seldom utilized for laundry work. Prussian blue, a greenish-blue liquid, produces better results than indigo and is easier to use. Particular care must be taken with the rinsing when Prussian blue is employed, for even a trace of soap will produce ugly, yellow, iron-rust stains. This is due to the blue combining with the alkali of the soap. It is quite safe, however, if rinsing is properly done.

Common Varieties

The most common form of blue is ultramarine, which comes in balls or blocks, and is tied in a piece of closely-woven cloth by the housewife. The better qualities are finely ground and are preferable to the coarser, cheaper kinds. Ultramarine does not dissolve in water but the particles are suspended in it and sink to the bottom if not stirred frequently. Aniline blue can be secured from firms that handle laundry supplies, but is not generally used in homes. If you wish to purchase it ask for anti-sour, which is the easiest to use.

Whatever blue is used it must be well mingled with the water in order to prevent streaking. In any case it is safer to mix it in a white cup or enamel pail and to add this liquid to the tub of water. To test the color, lift some water in the hollow of the hand. If it is a pale sky-blue enough has been added. The strength of the solution varies with the fabrics being blued, for loose, open weaves, such as table linen or lace, absorb more blue than closely-woven sheets or pillow cases. Each piece should be well wrung and shaken out before dipping in order to avoid streaking. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the bluing if good results are desired. It saves time to keep the block of ultramarine blue in a cup of water from week to week.

Starch Has Good Effect

So much of the attractiveness of summer garments depends upon the starching. When properly handled, starch penetrates the fibres of the cloth and gives it stiffness and pliability at the same time. It also helps to keep the garment clean and to resist the wilting effect of moisture.

In a commercial laundry starching is done in a scientific manner, several kinds of starch being used. Among the most satisfactory are rice, wheat and corn starch. The first is best for fine lingerie and dress cottons, but is seldom used in the home.

The liquid in which rice or tapioca was cooked can be utilized for starching with good results. Rice starch retains the natural white color of materials. Wheat starch gives more

body than that made from rice. Cornstarch, which is most commonly used in the average home, produces greater stiffness than the other kinds, but has a tendency to give a yellow tint. The white powder or chunks of starch with which everyone is familiar, are really masses of tiny starch grains which swell and burst when supplied with moisture and heat. Cooking produces a clear paste. This should be so well

blended with the cloth that it becomes a part of the fabric and produces the necessary stiffness.

To prevent starch from sticking to the iron, oily substances such as paraffin, wax, turpentine or lard are usually added. Borax also serves this purpose and helps the starch to penetrate the fabric more completely. When working with very thick paste the addition of alum as well as borax is a good plan, as the former thins the mixture without diminishing its strength.

The thinner starch is able to penetrate or soak into the cloth more easily than a very thick paste. Alum also gives a better "body" to the garment and a stiffness that is more lasting. Gum arabic or glue, is sometimes added to starch to increase the stiffness of the cloth, and can be employed alone for darker clothes when the whiteness of starch is undesirable.

How to Make Starch

Although few people would follow the advice of the school-girl who said: "Pour boiling water on the starch until it comes like pudding, then starch your garment and shake it so hard that the lumps fly off," it might be well to outline a method for making an efficient paste. Enough cold water is added to the starch to produce a creamy mixture. If lumps are not removed at this stage, spots will show in ironing. The borax, alum, or oily material is added and boiling water is poured on quickly. Constant stirring is essential to prevent lumps and to avoid burning. After boiling for 15 minutes the paste is ready to use. Thorough cooking is essential as it makes the starch more efficient and lessens the danger of sticking to the iron. It should be kept warm until wanted and be covered with a cloth to avoid the formation of a film. It is never economical to use a small pan or kettle for starching a family wash, or to make a small amount of starch.

Thick Starch

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. starch	4 T. lard, kerosene,
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. cold water	turpentine or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square wax
1 qt. boiling water	or paraffin
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 level T. borax	

Mix and cook as directed above.

Thin Starch

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. starch	Other ingredients
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. cold water	the same as for
3 qts. boiling water	thick starch

Clear Starch

Dilute $\frac{1}{2}$ c. thick starch with 1 qt. hot water. Use for fine muslins, baby's dresses and so forth.

Glue for Dark Clothes

12 oz. dark glue	1 qt. water
------------------	-------------

Boil together until glue is dissolved and cool slightly. Dip the garment into the glue and wipe off excess with a piece of black cotton cloth. When dry, sprinkle and roll it in a black cloth and iron on piece of the same material.

Gum Arabic for Stiffening

4 T. pulverized gum arabic	2 c. cold water
	3 T. alcohol

Put arabic and water into a pan and set it in boiling water until dissolved. Strain through cheesecloth, cool, add alcohol, pour into a bottle, cork and use as needed. The alcohol preserves the mixture so that it can be kept indefinitely.

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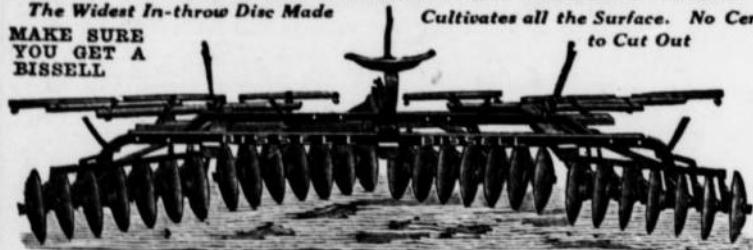
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Government a Saloon Keeper

Conditions in B.C. As Witnessed by a Representative of The Ladies' Home Journal

THE Ladies Home Journal has been carrying a series of articles on conditions in countries where liquor is being sold. As their representative, A. B. Maedonald, made a study of the working out of government sale in British Columbia. The people, he says, thought they were getting government control, but "it has turned out that the government is the saloon keeper, bar-tender, and collecting agent for brewers distillers and liquor dealers, and the bulk of the profit goes to them."

One of the promises of the Moderationist, in its campaign for government control, as Mr. Maedonald sets forth, was: "The Moderation League pledges its organization to the support of the officers of the Crown, in the enforcement of the liquor control law." But today the government itself and its newspaper organs admit that the government sells only 50 per cent. of the beer and booze consumed in the province. The other 50 per cent. is sold by the same old bootleggers who sold it under prohibition, brewers and liquor exporters, and they are beyond control of the government, because of their political power. The Vancouver World, declared in an editorial "British Columbia is the bootlegger's paradise"; and A. M. Manson, attorney-general of the province said in a recent speech, "The greatest bootleggers of all are brewers and export liquor dealers."

"It is good business for the beer and liquor men. They are getting rich at it. Official reports disclose that the government, through its 69 stores, is selling annually \$12,000,000 worth of beer and booze, and newspapers friendly to both the government and the liquor interests assert that brewers and liquor men are selling \$12,000,000 worth more through bootlegging clubs and "blind-pigs," a total drink bill of \$24,000,000 a year in a province with a population of only 524,582. The city of Los Angeles has a hundred thousand more people than all of British Columbia, and the whole province has only a hundred thousand more people than the city of Buffalo, but what a cry would go up if either of those cities was wasting \$24,000,000 a year for booze! And it is estimated by government officials who handle the liquor business that about \$16,000,000 of that \$24,000,000 goes out of British Columbia, never to return.

"Government liquor stores have increased from 51 the first year to 69 last year, and the liquor sales in them have increased from \$9,000,000 worth the first year to \$12,000,000 worth last year.

"Bootlegging in British Columbia is a vast organized business with an estimated output of \$12,000,000 worth of beer and whisky annually, a volume of sales equal to that in all the 69 government liquor stores in the province. In Vancouver the city authorities collect a revenue from bootlegging, and all over the province the government stores sell direct to bootleggers, knowing they are bootleggers and that the liquor they buy is to be sold illicitly by the glass in bootlegging clubs after the government stores have closed for the night. But the bulk of all bootlegged beer and liquor is supplied by brewers, distillers and export liquor houses.

"The greater part of the bootlegging in British Columbia is done through clubs.

"The city of Vancouver takes the position that as long as these clubs are going to run anyway, there might as well be a revenue from them, so the bootlegger pays the city \$300 a year, gets a city license and operates under police protection. There are 105 of those licensed bootlegging clubs in Vancouver, and 150 more that do not pay licenses, but operate under a system of periodical arrests and fines.

"I decline to accept made-to-order statistics of arrests for drunkenness as proof that booze is more or less of an evil under government control. I would rather base my judgment upon what I saw in the government liquor store on Hastings Street, in Vancouver, in the

heart of a district populated mostly by workingmen and their families.

"A raw wind blew from the north that December day and a cold rain was falling, but I saw dozens of men come without overcoats or overshoes, their feet wet, their clothing dripping, and they paid from \$3.00 to \$5.00 apiece for bottles of whisky. Men came with rents in their shoes, and paid enough for booze to have bought a new pair. There were men old and bent and thinly clad, who shivered as they waited at the counter for their liquor. There were men I knew were habitual drunkards, for their noses were red, their eyes bleary, their faces bloated, and their hands shook as they grabbed their packages and hurried out. Then there were well-dressed men who came in jauntily, and young men and boys, and young women, too; and I saw boys and girls buying whisky there that day who were so young and small they had to stand on tiptoe to reach the top of the bar.

"That store had 11,000 customers. That one store sold \$900,000 worth of booze last year. There are seven government liquor stores in Vancouver, and 69 in the province. The seven in Vancouver sell an average of \$350,000 worth of liquor a month.

"Rather than take statistics to prove the extent of drunkenness, I would take the testimony of Charles E. Tisdall, mayor of Vancouver, who said in an address to the city council: "We must do something at once. Conditions are deplorable. In every mail I get letters from wives complaining that their husbands are coming home drunk, after they have spent their wages at the clubs."

"Government reports show that from June, 1921, when the new law went into effect, to March 31, 1923, the government liquor stores took in \$16,229,918.20, and of that amount only \$1,727,227.77 went back to the people in profits. These profits are returned pro rata to the municipalities from whence they were taken. Thus, the city of Vancouver spent \$3,710,113, in the government stores for booze in the year ending March 31, 1923, and received back as its share of the profits \$273,000, leaving the city worse off by \$3,437,113. Vancouver's population in the census of 1921 was 117,217, so the average amount spent for booze last year in that city, in government stores alone, was over \$31 for every man, woman and child in the city, and it got back a trifle over \$2.00 a head.

"It is not to be wondered at that the grocers' section of the Retail Merchants Association of Vancouver adopted resolutions stating that "the business of the retail grocers of Vancouver is suffering very heavily from the diversion of money into liquor channels, and that they petitioned the government to submit to a vote of the people a proposition for 'bone-dry' prohibition."

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Ways To Use Wild Fruits

Recipes For Delicious Combinations—Contributed to The Guide By Prairie Homemakers

HAVE you ever stopped to count the number of wild fruits that grow on the western plains? If not, you will probably be surprised at the variety provided by Mother Nature. Of course, there are saskatoons, cranberries, strawberries, chokecherries, pincherries and raspberries—our old standbys. Besides these there are gooseberries, red and black currants, wild plums (of which there are a great many varieties), wild grapes, buffalo berries, bull berries, sand cherries and moss berries, and you can probably add several more to this list.

While homemakers of the plains have been in the habit of using native fruits ever since they came to this part of the Dominion, it is a long time since they have been so dependent upon these foods as they are today. A farm homemaker who came out West in the early days recently said, "In 30 years' experience in this country, never has the necessary dollar been so hard to obtain. I have, for years, been economizing on the purchase of fruits, not because of the original cost, but on account of the expense of carriage and the price of sugar."

This is the attitude taken by hundreds of other people who are faced by the same problem. Knowing that a great many women are using splendid recipes and combinations of native fruits, The Guide asked a number of farm homemakers to pass on their methods. Home economics experts at the Manitoba Agricultural College also provided some of the information in this article.

Mrs. George Blight, of Oakville, in speaking of saskatoons, recommended using lemon to improve the flavor of the fruit. Someone else uses gooseberries with saskatoons, in equal quantities, and says the mixture is very popular with her family. The general opinion seems to be that saskatoons growing on high bushes are smaller and hardly as nice as those on lower bushes. The true blueberry, grows in profusion on low bushes in the thickly-wooded parts of northern and western Manitoba, and probably in other parts of the West. When they are ripe the ground looks as if it is carpeted with blue. There is no reason why this delicious fruit cannot be grown successfully in any part of the prairie.

Unfortunately, as more and more land is being cultivated, the number of wild strawberries and raspberries is decreasing. Although tame varieties are very nice they cannot begin to equal the flavor of the native varieties. Probably most people will agree with Mrs. Blight, who "likes raspberries canned, using a syrup of one and one-half cups sugar to one cup water. Raspberry jam and preserve are easy to make, and are nice for cake layers, tarts, pies and lunches."

Combinations With Rhubarb

Mrs. Jas. Elliott, of Cardale, said, "I combine strawberries and rhubarb in equal quantities, or use one part of the former to two of the latter, using two-thirds of a pound of sugar to one pound fruit. In making strawberry jam I use the same proportions of sugar and fruit. Saskatoons and rhubarb are also good when two quarts of the former are combined with five pounds of the latter. Two-thirds of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit makes a nice preserve."

"We like black currants with rhubarb," explained Mrs. A. L. Greetham, of Million, "using equal parts of each and adding three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. This makes a rich preserve. I also make a black currant jelly, and sometimes mix cranberries with the currants. The combination is very nice. People come miles to our district to pick currants."

"I have tried making chokecherry jelly but it will not always jell, so I put three parts of cranberry to one of chokecherry, and it all helps to make variety. Chokecherry also makes a very nice wine which resembles port if kept a year or two."

Mrs. Blight combines cranberry and chokecherry for jelly, and sometimes puts the cooked mixture through the potato ricer or colander for marmalade. She says, "I use one cup of pulp and three-quarters of a cup of sugar for this jam. To make good jelly from cranberries they should be picked in the yellow stage when they are just turning red. If this is done you can make the jelly with three-quarters of a cup of sugar to each cup of juice. When money was scarce," she continued, "I have tried several ways of using wild plums, and have found that they are very good when combined with the cranberries. To get rid of the puckery taste of wild plums, I pick them when under ripe and pour boiling water over them, adding one tablespoon of baking soda to each kettleful. I let them stand until the skin begins to break (but not a minute longer) and then drain off the water. To the plums I add a syrup of two cups of sugar and one and one-half cups of water and simmer gently till cooked. The pincherries we get are very much like the Ontario cherry in flavor but on account of their small size they are only good for jelly. If cooked before they are fully ripe they jell easily."

Wild Grapes Delicious

"The last of our wild fruits to ripen is the wild grape which is plentiful in the bush along the river. This makes as good a jelly as the tame grapes. I usually add two quarts of crab apples (out of our own garden) to each pail of grapes, and find that the crab apple can hardly be detected. I make some into plain jelly and to the rest add cinnamon and cloves, as a spiced jelly is so nice with cold meats. It is my belief that every farm woman could have all her own fruit in the garden and need not wander miles for anything but cranberries. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and even wild plums can be cultivated with success and profit right at their doors."

Mrs. Elliott also recommends wild red cherry and rhubarb as a mixture. She presses the pulp through a sieve or strainer to remove the pits. Catsup made from red cherries by adding vinegar, sugar spice and pepper, she recommends as a nice relish. Mrs. Elliott preserves wild gooseberries, using two-thirds of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. She likes the same proportions for red and black currants, and emphasizes the fact that black currants merely need sealing in the syrup in order to keep the fruit soft and digestible. "Chokecherry syrup is delicious," Mrs. Elliott went on. "All children like it and the men invariably praise it. Put the fruit in a kettle, cover with water and stew gently. Bruise with a potato masher and strain, taking care not to rub through too much of the pulp. Boil down this liquid till it is of the consistency that appeals to your taste. Then add sugar to form a syrup." This is nice as an accompaniment for pancakes and trifle, or is a refreshing drink for summer when diluted with very cold water. It can also be used for making delicious gelatin desserts.

Chokecherry Vinegar

Wash, pick over and put the fruit through a very fine chopper. Cover with mild cider vinegar (this takes a lot more than you would think). Let this stand for three or four days, stirring occasionally, and add more vinegar if necessary to keep the mixture thin. Put through a strainer, add water and drain in a jelly-bag.

Pickled Saskatoons

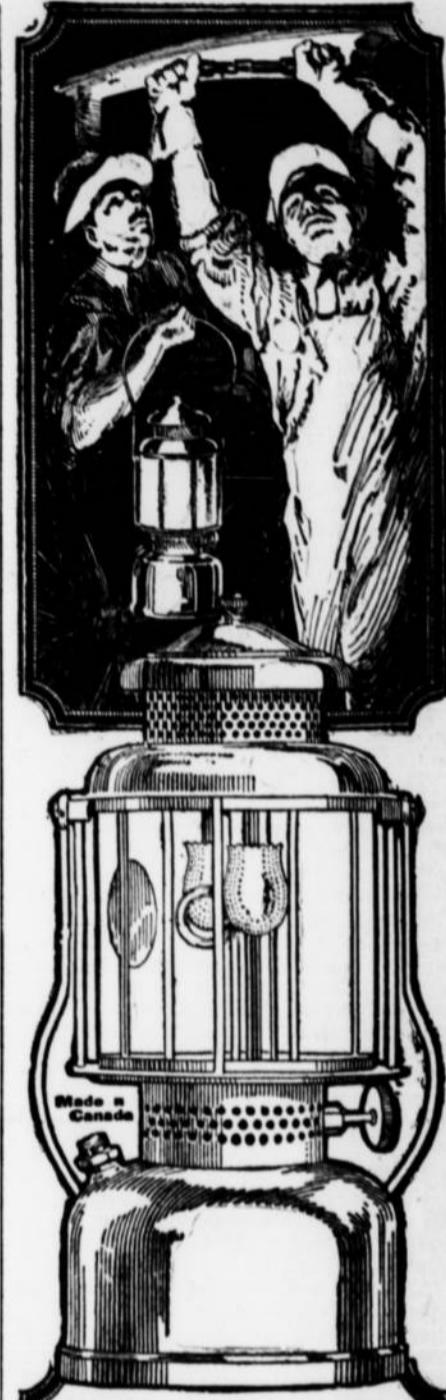
5 lbs. saskatoons	1 c. cider vinegar
3 c. sugar	1 tsp. cinnamon
	1 tsp. cloves

Boil the sugar, vinegar and spice together for 10 to 15 minutes. Add the berries, bring to the boiling point, simmer 10 minutes and seal in jars.

Cranberry Catsup

Boil a quantity of cranberries until soft, put through the colander and place in a jelly-bag to drain. Use the

Continued on Page 22



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Care of The Feet

How to Secure Greater Comfort in Warm Weather—By Kathleen M. Strange

BECAUSE the most of us are subject, at certain times in the year, to various disorders of the feet, we are apt to look upon these troubles as necessary evils and to resign ourselves, without much effort at either prevention or cure, to the pain and suffering that follow as a natural consequence.

The foot is a very complex piece of mechanism and has a stupendous job to perform—that of carrying the body's weight for many hours during the day. Each foot is composed of 26 bones, held together by strong ligaments and tissues and padded with muscles and muscular tissue. Head-aches and back-aches, poor complexions, nervousness and irritability very often arise from unrecognized foot disorders.

The farm woman in particular spends a greater portion of her time standing and walking upon hard floors. Lacking the mechanical conveniences of her city sister, she is more apt to abuse and injure these precious agents of locomotion, and her general well-being, both physical and mental, may suffer in consequence.

The most common symptoms of some foot derangement are tired, aching feet. This condition may be the result of a variety of causes—falling of the instep or arch, weakening of the ankles and run over heels, excessive perspiration and swelling in hot weather, enlarged toe joints, crowded toes, ingrowing toe nails, corns, bunions and callouses. The source of these ailments usually lies in ill-fitting footwear and stockings, insufficient rest, or uncleanliness. In some cases these disorders become chronic and the attention of a chiropodist is necessary as their cure can only be effected by a qualified person.

Prevention Better Than Cure

Since prevention is better than cure, we can profitably consider some of the simple means by which the foot can be kept in a healthy, normal condition.

The first and simplest essential is, of course, strict cleanliness. In hot weather, especially, the foot perspires very freely and unless the feet are thoroughly and frequently cleansed the pores of the skin become clogged, decomposition of the acids sets in, and swollen, sore and offensive smelling feet are the result. The feet should be bathed daily in warm soapy water, rinsed and dried carefully, and, if there is any tendency to excessive perspiration, the stockings and foot should be lightly dusted with boric acid or talcum powder.

The stockings should be kept clean and soft, and changed frequently. In hot weather the stockings become saturated with moisture, and if this is allowed to dry the stocking will harden and cause the foot to become inflamed and subject to callouses.

Rest also plays a big part in keeping the feet in good condition. There are a great many duties around a house that a woman can satisfactorily perform sitting down, and she should take every opportunity of sitting with the feet raised. In this way the feet are allowed some respite from their exacting job and the whole body gains a repose that results in renewed energy when action is again necessary. Changing the shoes frequently also helps to rest the feet.

Selection of Shoes

The chief responsibility for most ailments of the feet, however, probably lies at the door of ill-fitting shoes and stockings. In this respect the farm woman is at a disadvantage. She is very often too far from stores to have her shoes properly fitted, and she must trust to her own measurements and the mail-order house. Every precaution should be taken to obtain a shoe of the correct size and width, and no shoe that is the least bit uncomfortable should be accepted. Remember that the best shoes are always the cheapest in the end.

To ensure comfort the weight of the body must be evenly distributed over the foot, and this necessitates a well-cut, flexible shoe, roomy enough to give ease and freedom of movement so that all the muscles of the foot are properly

exercised and close-fitting enough that the heels will not slip nor the sides wrinkle. If the shoe does not hug the foot at the arch, fallen arches (flat-foot), and weakened swollen ankles may result; if the heels are too snug the heels will become blistered; if the treads are too narrow at the sides, the shoe will grip uncomfortably and cause a hot burning sensation. Long, pointed toes are often responsible for corns and bunions—those very common ailments that cause untold torture to countless millions of people.

Stockings Should Fit Well

Stockings, too, are an important consideration. An ill-fitting stocking will give rise to a number of disorders. The correct sizes for stockings in their relation to the size of shoe worn are as follows:

Size of shoe 1 to 3, hose should be size 8½; 3½ to 4, hose should be size 9; 4½ to 6, hose should be size 9½; 6½ to 8, hose should be size 10.

Despite careful measures for prevention, there are some disorders of the feet that will occur, but which are simply cured if prompt action is taken. In this country in winter time the feet are very susceptible to frost bite and chilblains caused through exposure to cold. With frost bite the skin becomes white and painful, changing later to dark red or purple, and sometimes being covered with blisters which rapidly develop into ulcerations. The affected part should at once be gently rubbed with snow and when quite dry dusted with boric acid or bismuth subnitrate and then covered with layers of wool or absorbent cotton. For chilblains the early application of a few drops of tincture of iodine will give instant relief in some cases, and ease the burning and itching sensations. But it is best to guard against this condition by wearing warm shoes and hose and so protect the feet from dampness in cold weather which is a cause of chilblains. If the chilblains are not treated in time they may become ulcerated when they can be kept dusted with boric acid or bismuth subnitrate. A doctor friend

suggests a wet dressing as an even more preferable method of treatment. The importance of keeping the feet dry is never over-emphasized. A great many serious ailments are contracted through the feet being allowed to remain in damp shoes. Coughs, colds, rheumatism and other kindred disorders of the body are often the direct outcome of this neglect. The sole of a shoe will very quickly absorb moisture, and the heat of the foot causes it to be carried from thence into the foot itself, check-ing natural perspiration.

There are a great many well-advertised cures and remedies for correcting foot disorders—ankle braces, arch supports, heel cushions and pads, special soaps, balms and powders—all of which have their place when the troubles have become well established. But since our motto should be "prevention," very little of our money need go for mechanical appliances. All that is necessary is the exercise of a little common sense and care and we need never fear a martyrdom to those ills to which some people seem to think the foot is naturally heir.

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C.H.

Receiving Antenna

Continued from Page 13

twist. With the aid of a hot soldering iron, sweat both wires together, using hard solder. Joins made after this fashion will be strong both mechanically and electrically. See Fig. 2.

Since it is advisable to confine the length of the antenna to within 100 feet it may be necessary to use a mast to support the free end. If this is necessary a good sound tree, from 35 to 50 feet in length and sufficiently strong to withstand the strain of the wind, should be erected. Guy wires will be needed to steady the mast. These may be made with No. 12 soft-drawn galvanized iron wire. It will be found that soft-drawn wire is easy to handle, and since it is not under tension all the time, will not stretch. Three guy wires are all that is necessary for a 50-foot mast.

Before erecting the pole, fit it with a good substantial pulley. The sides of the pulley should be close to the wheel itself, otherwise the rope is likely to lodge between the pulley and the sheaf, making it necessary to remove the pole in order to free the rope. Good stout rope, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, should be used to raise the antenna.

The Lead-In

The lead-in is really part of the antenna itself, and therefore requires the same careful construction. A lead-in should never be longer than is absolutely necessary, making as few points of contact as possible. The lead-in is soldered to the antenna in the same way as joins are made.

Where the lead-in reaches the house some form of insulator must be provided to prevent the wire from coming into contact with the woodwork. A very good form of lead-in insulator can be made by inserting a large brass bolt through the centre of a window pane. The external lead-in is fastened to the outside of the bolt, another lead-in is fastened to the inside of the bolt, the free end of which is connected to the receiver.

When building a T antenna it is advisable to use a length around 150 feet since the lead-in is taken off at the centre. Unless care is taken to see that both halves of the T are equal the receiver will not tune sharply. This is caused by the antenna having two separate wave-lengths.

Ground Connections

Equally as important as the antenna is the ground connection. The ground connection should be made as near the receiver as possible. If the receiver is near a window the "ground" should be directly below it. In order to make a good ground connection it is necessary that the earth be damp at all times of the year. Iron pipes about six feet in length, driven into the earth in a ten-foot circle, and all joined together at the top with heavy copper cable, form a very good ground. A large iron structure, such as the side of some farm implement, when buried four or five feet underground, also makes a good ground.

In order to protect both the antenna and the receiver against electrical discharges in the form of lightning, it is necessary to use what is termed a lightning arrester. The arrester, which can be purchased for about \$3.00 from any radio dealer, is connected between the antenna and the ground at a point where the antenna lead-in and the ground lead-in enter the house.

Summary

For the reception of radio broadcast the antenna should have the following qualifications:

Length—About 90 feet for inverted L; 150 feet for T type.

Height—Sufficient to be clear of all buildings, etc.

Type—Single wire, either inverted L or T.

Insulators—Small, well glazed, porcelain or Electrose.

Lead-in—Short as possible; all joins soldered.

Ground—Iron body buried at least three feet underground; ground wire not smaller than No. 10 copper.



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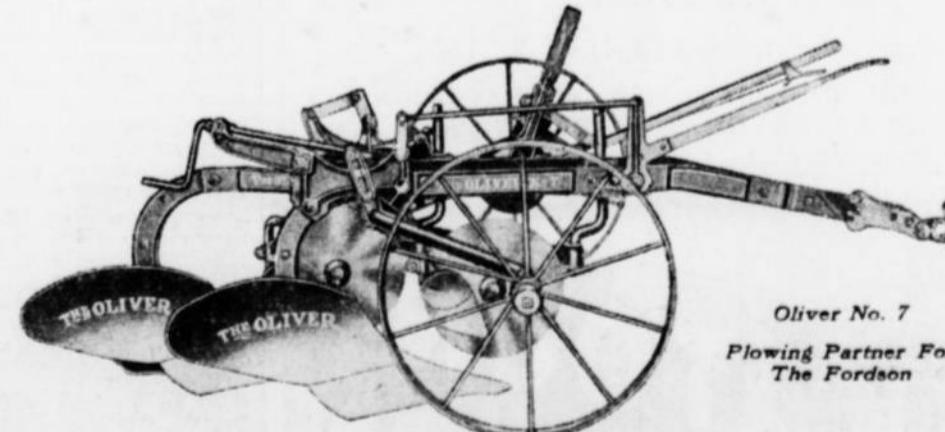
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A Farm Woman's Holiday

Suggestions For Ways to Taking One—By Guide Contributors

MIDSUMMER is a time for holidays with city folks, but not for those in the country. We have too many young chickens, geese, turkeys, to say nothing of young radish and onions calling daily for our attention, to think of holidays after May arrives.

The holiday I enjoy most is at Easter time, that time when the city's shops are full of spring hats and alluring crisp calicoes and all the other things that promise the coming spring. In the country our rhubarb plants may yet be under a foot of snow, our lettuce seed still in its packet, but the city cries, "It is spring," and rhubarb and lettuce and other spring foods stare at us from all grocery windows. It cheers us up to see these things and sends us back home to endure the last few weeks of miserable weather with faith and hope in our hearts.

But because we have to stay home in summer is no reason why we should not plan "a change and a rest." That is what most people take a holiday for and we farmer women can find them at home if we really want them.

Take the idea of "change" first. Smart, new print dresses make a beginning. Then an old-fashioned house-cleaning with new colors on our walls, new cretonnes on our cushions, new pictures in our rooms, if possible, is another point to gain. Then we can change our habits for summer time, a clean granary pulled near the house makes an outside sleeping room. Just to lie in it at daybreak and see through its open door the sunrise colors streaking the sky beyond the yellow of growing fields, the brilliant green of the trees, the blue of the hills, makes the old home place seem something entirely new. So much of nature and beauty we miss by our indoor habits. But when our work-room is a screened porch or veranda, or our bedroom has a great screened door, we see all sorts of wonders we would miss if shut in the usual house all day long. Here comes a brilliant red-wing to sing on the wood pile; there flies a gorgeous flicker to peck in the old tree. Who cares if they are doing dishes if at the same time they are amused at a dispute between a mother wren and a mother sparrow over that knot hole. So let us make our lives as much outdoors as we can and winter will soon be wiped out of memory.

To get a "rest" for the farm woman may not seem as easily accomplished as the "change." But it can be done. Take the cooking idea. Why not do things in wholesale quantities? A quarter of beef canned in glass jars will give at least 20 meals that need no worry. Flavors of catsup, onion or spices can vary the opening of these jars for meat pie or stew so the family will not complain of them. Then pickled

beef or pickled pork, with an occasional fresh piece from town, will add variety with little labor. Doing double or treble the usual amount of anything cooked, and putting the surplus boiling into jars, makes spare time ahead for the cook.

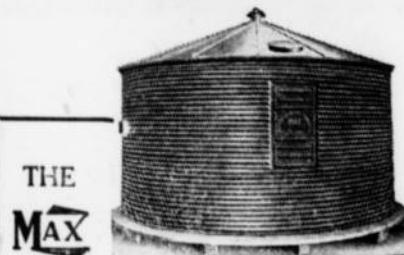
Then as for cakes; why not make immense Christmas cake for summer use and pack it away to have when we want it? Why not make mine meat and can it in jars ready for quick pies, and why not put the steam cooker on and make 15 pounds of Christmas pudding? It doesn't take any longer to steam a 20-pound pudding than a two-pound one, once the steam cooker is started. Most of us do all these things for the threshers, but why not do them for ourselves, then we'd have many spare hours in hot weather.

I haven't done all these things yet myself, but I am just bolstering myself to "please get at it now" by thinking of them. I shall try to do them anyway.

My ambition as a summer holiday is to have two hours every day that are absolutely free from things I must do. So I am going to work hard to get my garden done, and the sewing all finished up, and this cooking accomplished, and then—oh then—what shall I do with my previous two hours daily? I don't know yet, but it will be something I never felt free to do before. Maybe I'll just lie in a hammock and watch the trees and the birds; maybe I'll read, and maybe I'll visit a friend. And I'm not going to apologize to anyone either for my laziness or waste of time. I am going to glory in this waste of time for I will have earned it. I think I had better post a notice on the fence: "To children, chickens, crows and magpies—Please don't disturb mother in her Holiday Hour."—Margaret Phillips

Choosing My Own Holiday

ONE of the finest holidays I have had for a long time was a day spent raspberry picking last summer. A neighbor rang up and asked us if we would like to join in with another family and go berry picking, to which we naturally replied, "Yes." My brother-in-law said he would look after the children for us, so our minds were quite free from care in that direction. It was a lovely day and not too hot. The one family called for us just after 9 a.m. and we continued to the first berry patch, where we stayed till time to prepare dinner. The first idea had been to picnic out, but the bachelor from whom the berry location came gave us the freedom of his house. Lunches were pooled, and I believe everyone enjoyed the impromptu meal. I know I did, as I avoided my own cooking as much as possible. After dinner many hands made light work and



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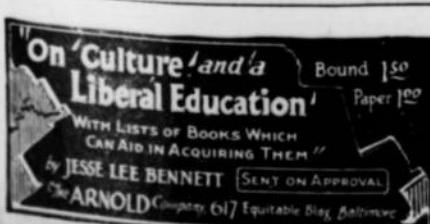
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we again loaded up for the next patch. We continued visiting raspberry patches, gradually working our way towards home, where we arrived about 6 p.m., in time to get supper and do chores before bed-time, as 5 a.m. comes early in July. In the summer-time, when everyone is so busy on the farm, a day off like the above can be arranged without much difficulty, and even if a weekday is chosen it is far from wasted time as the relaxation during a strenuous time renews one's energies and assists the pantry when berries are the objective, even the children, of which there were five in our party, enjoyed themselves without worrying their parents. Three or four families joining together also makes it more enjoyable. Various problems recently encountered can be discussed and solutions are nearly always forthcoming. The children, too, often provide amusement for their elders. I think it is better to have an objective even with a picnic; it saves any bother of making conversation, which seemed to flow without any effort during congenial employment. I am a firm believer, too, in

"Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind unoccupied is a mind
distressed."

This applies particularly to holiday makers who in everyday life are always occupied.

I am looking forward to some day taking advantage of the short courses which the Manitoba Agricultural College has from time to time. I shall choose the subject or subjects I am most interested in, of course. From what I have read, the expenses attached to such a holiday are very reasonable. My time will be planned for me, and I shall also be able to sit down to meals I haven't even smelt cooking, let alone prepared and served. I intend to take notes of what I see and hear in order to be able to derive the full benefit of the course at my leisure. My old matron used to tell us, "A change of work is as good as a rest," to which I heartily agree, and the M.A.C. short courses seem to me a solution of the holiday necessity for many farmers and their wives who cannot both get away from the farm together, and a real change occasionally seems to me such a help in achieving health and ambitions.—By Cecelia Hill.

On the Trail of Farm Pests

Continued from Page 7

chosen subject of entomology has not only been a joy to himself, but has meant a great deal to farmers as a whole, for he has freely given them the benefit of his long experience and immense fund of scientific knowledge.

"Much can be done to prevent outbreaks from assuming dangerous proportions" explained Mr. Criddle, "if people will only notify us in time. As a rule, they leave things too long before calling for assistance. One day we had a good example of what promptness will do. A telephone message came from a certain part of the province in which a plague of insects was threatened, so we gave the man directions over the phone. He put them into practice at once and saved a serious outbreak and large sums of money as well. By the time we were able to reach the affected area two days later we found that promptness and careful attention to directions had removed the danger of invasion. We are always ready to help people in difficulty and welcome requests from anyone embarrassed by insects that work havoc with crops, gardens or fruit trees.

How to Ship an Insect

"We are often asked to identify insects of various kinds, but too frequently they do not reach us alive. This loss is usually due to poor packing. The best kind of container is a tin with a tight-fitting lid. It is a great mistake to punch holes in the lid or sides as the air dries out the insect. The only thing that will keep it alive is the leaf of the plant on which it is accustomed to feed. Other leaves are useless. Of course a dead insect is better than none at all, but we prefer a living specimen because it can often be reared and studied in all stages of existence."

While Mr. Criddle and his assistants are doing valuable work in the field

and in the laboratory, they are in constant touch with the provincial authorities at the College of Agriculture, and also with the entomologists in other provinces. In addition all the "bug-men" in Canada belong to an international committee which is rendering invaluable service to the farmers on this continent. When an outbreak occurs on either side of the International Boundary, the experts immediately report to this committee so that each research station may be ready for a possible invasion. During the winter the Dominion entomologists from each province confer at Ottawa and formulate plans for making the "bug insurance" more effective.

Perhaps you are lucky enough to never have needed the assistance of these experts, but in order to be convinced of their usefulness you should talk to someone harassed by grasshoppers or some other plague, who have received help at the hands of entomologists. These men of science have already justified the existence of research stations and are always ready to come to the rescue of farmers troubled by insects. When there is a chance of a serious invasion the nearest laboratory should be notified as soon as possible so that the insects may be checked before it is too late. Valuable literature on the control of insect pests may be secured on application to any of the entomologists.

Send for Literature

The Dominion entomologists have prepared a number of excellent bulletins dealing with the various pests that attack crops, gardens, windbreaks and fruit trees. This literature is of immense value for it enables people to help themselves and to be prepared in case ravenous insects increase rapidly. Important facts are to be found in the pamphlets written by Canada's foremost authorities on entomology. Even though insects have never been a problem, no farmer should be without the literature published by the Entomological Branch Department, Ottawa. Bulletins may be secured direct from the above address.

In Saskatchewan the Dominion Entomologist is K. M. King, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon who co-operates with Dr. A. E. Cameron. In Alberta, H. L. Seamans, Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, works in conjunction with Prof. E. H. Strickland, of the University of Alberta, at Edmonton. These experts are doing the same kind of work as Mr. Criddle, at Treesbank, and are equally anxious for farmers to seek their assistance whenever the need arises.

Favors Canadian Minister

"I should welcome a Canadian minister at Washington," said Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador at Washington, in an interview with a Canadian Press representative.

"For one reason because it would relieve me of a vast amount of work," he added, with a smile. Sir Esme is in Canada for 10 days on an unofficial visit.

Work Greatly Increased

Sir Esme said that the Canadian work of the Washington embassy had greatly increased during the past few years, and it had been necessary to enlarge the staff.

Speaking of the Irish minister, he said that though no one had been appointed yet, the name of Prof. Smiddy had been mentioned. It appeared "almost inevitable" that the other British Dominions would be represented at Washington, Sir Esme thought.

Sir Esme paid particular tribute to the work of the Canadian trade commissioners in the United States. The entire work of foreign representation had altered in the past few years, until today, it was largely commercial. The younger diplomats were required to have wider economic knowledge than had been formerly required.

The British ambassador was distinctly optimistic in regard to world affairs. "We are beginning to see the nations were depending more and more upon mediation. The attitude of Germany was becoming increasingly reasonable.

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Ways to Use Wild Fruits

Continued from Page 17

juice for jelly and the pulp for catsup.

8 qts. cranberry	1 tsp. red pepper
1 tsp. ground cloves	pulp
1 tsp. cinnamon	8 onions
1/2 tsp. ground ginger	1 qt. vinegar
	2 lbs. brown sugar

Put all the ingredients into a kettle and boil for one hour. Seal in bottles or jars.

Plum Butter

Take a quantity of wild plums and pour boiling water over them, adding a tablespoon of baking soda to a large preserving kettleful. Let them stand in this liquid until the skins commence to break and then pour it off. Cook the plums in a little water until tender and run them through a colander to remove skins and stones. For every pound of the pulp add three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Add spices if desired and cook until thick. If desired, the plum pulp can be combined with

equal quantities of apple pulp. Some people like the flavor better when the apples are added.

Cranberry and Apple Salad

Grind ripe cranberries and mix with a good salad dressing. Peel apples, cut in strips and place on a lettuce leaf. Drop a spoonful of the cranberry dressing on each portion.

Spiced Cranberry Jelly

1 qt. cranberries	Small piece cinnamon
2 c. sugar	3 allspice
1 c. water	12 cloves

Tie spices in cheesecloth, cook with the berries until the fruit is soft. Drain in a jelly-bag, add sugar and boil until it will jell when dropped on a cold plate. Pour into hot glasses.

Ed. Note.—As The Guide is anxious to learn of wider uses of native fruits as a means of providing variety in the diet, and of saving money, it is hoped that readers will send in recipes and information concerning the wild fruits in their districts. Address the letter to The Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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No. 1759—Men's and Boys' Shirt. Cut in sizes 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2 and 19 inches neck measure. Size 12 1/2 requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1761—Attractive One-Piece Slip-On Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1722—Slenderizing Lines. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 3 yards of 1 1/2-inch ribbon for sash.

No. 1723—Charming Afternoon Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting, with 2 yards of binding.

No. 1655—Attractive One-Piece Apron. Cut in one size only and requires 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material, with 9 yards of edging.

No. 1711—New Overblouse Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1720—Popular Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 3 1/2 yards of binding.

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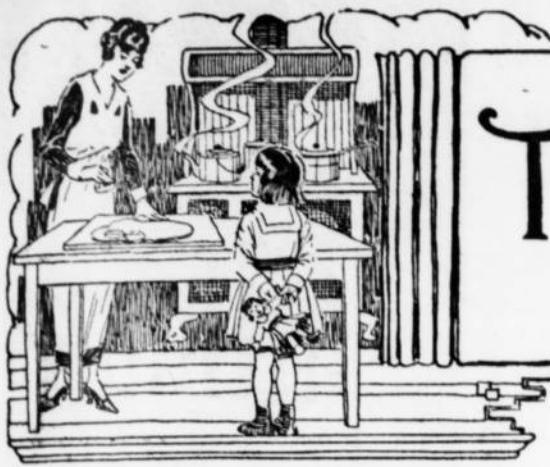
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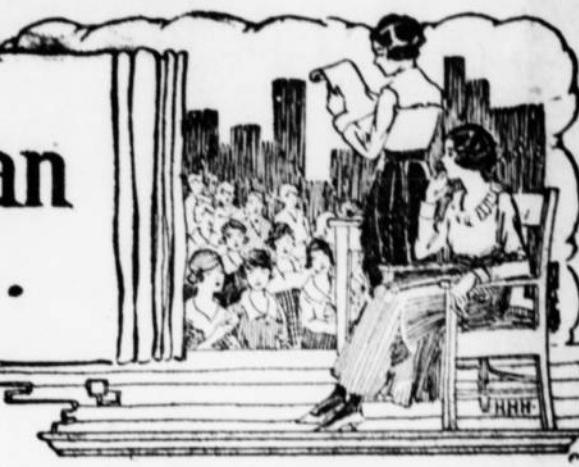
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The Countrywoman

Editorial Comment.



What Women Want to Read

What kind of books do women want to read? The General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States undertook to secure an answer to that question by submitting it to their large membership. During 1923, the chairman of the Department of Literature of the Federated Clubs announced a contest on What Two Million Women Readers Want From the Publishers, and offered substantial cash prizes for the best 500-word answers.

The Literary Digest International Book Review for June has an interesting and useful summary of the results of the contest, and a generalized view of the opinions expressed. Women took an eager interest in the contest and letters poured in from all parts of the country. The Review explains at the beginning that the Department of Literature has been at work for over 30 years in the movements looking towards the betterment of life, "a cultural interest having been planted and fostered by means of clubs and smaller centres of women in nearly every city, town and hamlet, and extending to groups living in places so inaccessible in our western mountains that some of them can only be reached by a stage journey occupying a week or more."

Concerning the kind of literary study the club women have been making since the federation was formed, Mrs. Berry, assistant to the president, is quoted: "The course in the last three years has included a reading of American History, correlated with fiction, colonial and pre-colonial and with poetry. The regional story came next, with every part of our country represented, New England, New York, the south, the west, Alaska—by such authors as Hawthorne, Margaret Deland, Mary Wilkins, Freeman, O. Henry, Richard Harding Davis. This was followed by a course on modern problems, mostly exhibited in fiction, of the feminist, the woman in rebellion, causes of disillusionment, etc. Finally our women were asked to study creatively pageants and plays in order to develop new material for use in the community idea; that is original plays and pageants which might be shown in the school and the church. These and other courses carried on for three or four years proved productive of a general interest, but two years ago the feeling began to grow that too little creative work was being done by our women, and we wanted to see the fruit in this of all our period of study. Thus arose the question: Are the books we get today from the publishers helpful? Are they the kind which tend to make us think for ourselves?"

And so with this study providing a strong basis for the expression of definite opinion and with an object of finding out what they really wanted to read, and to discover if their wants in this respect were reasonable the question was asked of over two million women.

Criticism of present-day books was not lacking in the answers that poured in. Many complained that buying a book through an advertisement or notice was like buying a pig in a poke and often proved disappointing. Some accused the publishers of "being money mad, wholly devoted to commercialism." One member asked the publisher to lend "the power of his position to the task of making reading public into a thinking people and then a worthless book would be worthless."

Some of the requests made were: "Give us ideals," "books to quiet overstrung nerves," "less of the sensational, more of the encouraging, inspiring, lasting kind," "books accenting the beauty of the real," "give us books to which we and our children may turn for companionship," "books that are somewhere between the extremes of highbrow and lowbrow literature."

Mrs. J. B. Roberts, of Philadelphia, was winner of the first prize. Her answer in part is quoted: "We club women want books that are interesting. We want biography that shows a man's soul as well as the facts of his life. We want autobiography that is not conceited. . . . We want poetry that sings, and also poetry that gives us a jolt, meter or free verse, but it must be poetry that makes us feel. . . . We want poetry that wakes an echo in our souls, that shows us new beauty in the world, new meaning in the old, eternal truth, new depths in the heart of man."

"We want fiction that is true to life. That does not mean that it may not be imaginative. . . . We want truth, but not a pathological treatise. . . . Truth is not indecency. All truth is not nasty. We have not jaded appetites. We do not prefer our mutton a little high or bury our salmon, like the Alaska Indians, till it becomes putrid. We feel that the lack of reticence of some writers seems a bit shallow. They probably know nothing worse or they would have told it. . . .

"We do not want books that point a moral. We prefer to make our own deductions. We want books about living souls."

Miss Bagg, author of two western stories and winner of the second prize, asked the publisher to "advertise only worth-while books and let the others shift for themselves." The third prize winner has also something to say about advertising: "Supply and demand are both within the power of the publisher to a certain extent. While he wishes to 'give the public what it wants' a great deal of the demand is created by well and carefully planned advertising."

The winner of the fourth prize explains that club women are not a class by themselves, but belong to all sorts of homes and include working women as well as women of leisure. She writes:

"O, Publishers, we are tired of words. Give us real stories, in which we live as we read; that we shall want to review in our clubs; that we dare to review to a mixed audience, or read aloud in our own homes, without skipping the high spots. And give us poetry that our children can memorize for their own future happiness."

There are other interesting opinions quoted.

In conclusion the Review points out that now the path has been shown to the publishers they have only to pursue it to sell the "wanted books to two million women."

Saskatchewan Within to Take Vote

Saskatchewan women and men will have an opportunity of saying whether or not they wish to have prohibition continued. The date of the vote has been set for July 16, and the form of ballot has been announced. The voter will be asked two questions: One, "Are you in favor of prohibition in Saskatchewan?" and a second one offering two choices in government sale of liquors, one including the sale of beer in licensed premises. If a sufficient number of people mark a cross beside the word "yes" opposite the first question, the laws at present in force restricting the sale of liquor to medicinal purposes will remain in force.

During the past year both Manitoba and Alberta have taken a somewhat similar vote. It is hardly necessary here to describe in detail the results of those votes. They marked a tremendous change in public opinion, and are sufficiently impressive to induce those who are firm believers in prohibition, that it is necessary to see that every possible effort is made to poll every "dry" vote in Saskatchewan. Government liquor stores were very much of an experiment in both of these two provinces, and the unknown is always alluring. Saskatchewan tried out a system of government liquor stores and found them so unsatisfactory, after a year and-a-half trial, that they were voted out by a huge majority of 71,583, and the towns and cities which had stores helped to swell that majority.

Last week's Guide contained an editorial on the drink bill of Great Britain, which showed some astonishing things, among them that people are willing to spend more money for liquor than for education, war pensions, health and employment insurance, and many necessities of life. Women in

the home will always be strong opponents of the liquor trade because they see it as one of the greatest foes to happiness and comfort of the family. The more humble the home the more devastating can liquor become. It deprives children of their rightful opportunity of a good education, comfortable clothing and wholesome food. During the years when we have had prohibition we may have forgotten some of the horrors of drunkenness. It is to be hoped that we do not have to experience them all over again in order to make us strive to maintain laws that prohibit the sale of liquor.

Saskatchewan women will have an opportunity on July 16 of marking their ballots in favor of the present laws.

Notes The Ontario Provincial Board of Health has issued an interesting pamphlet, entitled *Health Confessions of Business Women*. It is composed of a summary, including many actual excerpts from letters, of the opinions of from 200 to 300 women engaged in business. It discusses personal as well as general problems which girls in the business world are apt to encounter, and gives some very practical advice on maintaining efficiency, health, mental poise and recreation. It would prove a most helpful handbook for the woman who is a leader of a group or class of young girls, or to a mother whose daughters are preparing to enter the business world.



Time to go Fishing

"A knowledge that another has felt as we have felt and seen things, even as they are little things, not much otherwise than we have seen them, will continue to the end to be one of life's choicest pleasures." —R. L. Stevenson.

Girls' Team Goes Overseas

Edmonton is extremely proud of its girl basketballers. It has good reason for its pride, as the Edmonton Commercial Graduates Ladies' Basketball Team hold the championship for Canada and the United States. During the last year and-a-half they have defeated teams from a large number of the leading cities scattered over the North American continent. Now they are looking for further fields of

conquest, and have left to take part in the Olympic games, where they hope to bring further honors to Canada.

Just before sailing from Quebec harbor they sent a message to the Edmonton Journal, assuring the people of their home city that any victories they might achieve abroad will be regarded by them not as personal triumphs but rather as accomplishments for Canada as a whole, and that "win or lose, we shall at least play the game."

After the Olympic games are over the players are to visit England, Ireland and Scotland, where they will likely play some exhibition games.

Canada is getting some very interesting publicity in Great Britain these days. The novel stunts of the cowboys and cowgirls quite took London by storm. The Prince of Wales has just announced that he intends to visit his ranch in Alberta again this autumn, and has described Canada, with its wide open spaces, as a "tonic." Now the girl basketballers are on their way to show that we are helping to preserve that love of games which has characterized British people for so many years, and which goes a very long way toward keeping the life of the nation healthy and happy. Publicity of this type cannot help but do Canada great good.

Guide Bulletin Service

A special bulletin service has been developed by The Guide to provide information on a large range of subjects which readers from time to time find they need. These bulletins are reprints of articles which have appeared in The Guide, and contain information that is very valuable. Below will be found a list of those of special interest to women readers at this season of the year. The bulletins will be sent at one cent each, on request, when a self-addressed and stamped envelope is enclosed. Order by numbers:

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
19. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
20. Canning Meat.
21. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
22. How to Refinish Furniture.
23. The Care of Floor Coverings.
24. Kitchen Mending Kits.
25. How to Soften Hard Water.
26. The Menace of the House Fly.
27. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
28. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
29. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Beads.
30. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
31. How to Judge Bread.
32. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
33. How to Make Soap at Home.
34. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

\$100 For Boys and Girls \$100

Would You Like to Earn Some Money This Year?

Have you got a hobby? It may be raising livestock, poultry, gardens, or seed grain; keeping bees; doing canning, baking or sewing; or it may be some other worth-while project. Whatever it is, write and tell the Secretary, The Grain Growers' Guide Excelsior Club, about your work for the season, and you will receive a membership certificate and handsome club button. There is not a cent of expense to you—not even a membership fee. In the fall, prizes to the amount of \$100 will be distributed to those who have achieved the most. Do not pass up this opportunity of linking up yourself with the hundreds of other boys and girls who are doing things that are worth while.

Address: The Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Saskatchewan Fairs

The city of Saskatoon has arranged the dates of its annual exhibition for July 21 to 26. Exhibits of grain and livestock will be shown from the northern and central parts of the province. Livestock will be a special feature of the exhibition this year, and the 80 acres of fair ground will be crowded with exhibits and amusements. Races will be a specially interesting feature.

Livestock will be a feature of the Provincial Exhibition which will be held at Regina, July 28 to August 2. Twenty large stables will be filled with the best horses, cattle, sheep and swine that Canada produces. One stable will be occupied by valuable educational livestock exhibits brought together by the Federal Livestock Branch. These exhibits will convey many important truths to visiting livestock breeders. Public interest will centre around the horse-pulling competition, which is made possible by the dynamometer invented by Prof. Collins, of the Iowa State College, and built and operated by Prof. Hardy, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture. Farmers with good pulling teams may now compete for large prizes with their horses in ordinary working condition. The annual grand parade of prize-winning horses and cattle will be held on Thursday evening, July 31.

There will be auto races on Monday, July 28 and the following Saturday, with horse racing on the other four days of the exhibition. The usual vaudeville will be given before the grand stand, and the Mounted Police will present their musical ride and other riding events.

"FEEL IT HEAL"
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SUNBURN - SPRAINS - ACHING FEET
JARS 50c. & 60c.—TUBES 50c.—At all Drug Stores

Cuticura

Clears The Scalp Of Dandruff

Treatment: On retiring gently rub Cuticura Ointment, with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff

and itching. Next morning shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and promote hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal. Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c." Try our new Shaving Stick.

NICKY GETS THE WORST OF IT

Nicky Nutt and Tiny are the best of friends. Sometimes they play games and have fine fun. When they strolled by the seaside Nicky would cast a stick into the water and Tiny enjoyed wading out after it and returning it to Nicky. One day Nicky and Tiny had started to go to the village. As they walked along Nicky would throw his walking stick as far as ever he could, and Tiny would race after it and when he brought it back Nicky was pleased. Always, when Nicky is pleased, Tiny is happy, and when Tiny saw how it pleased Nicky for him to return the walking stick he made a vow to himself. To himself he said, "If it makes Nicky happy for me to bring him the things he casts away, always I shall watch, and whenever Nicky throws anything I shall go after it as fast as ever I can and always I shall bring it back to him." Now Nicky turned the corner and right in the middle of the road he found a giant firecracker. At first Nicky didn't know what to do with it, but he picked it up and carried it along. Just at the edge of the village, Nicky espied Flannelfeet, fast asleep under the big chestnut tree. He lighted the fuse and tossed the giant firecracker. It landed right at the feet of the sleeping policeman. Nicky chuckled with glee when he thought of how Flannelfeet would jump when the explosion came. Then away he went as fast as his legs could carry him. Nicky had forgotten all about Tiny but when Tiny saw Nicky throw the firecracker away, he went to bring it back. Nicky strolled along quite pleased with himself: after him came Tiny as fast as he could run, with the sputtering cracker held tightly in his trunk. Just as Tiny reached Nicky, it went off with a BANG! that was heard all over Doolittle. Nicky's clothes were torn and his face was burned and covered with soot. Oh, my, but Nicky was angry! Then Nicky went back to Flannelfeet, awakened him and wanted him to put Tiny in jail. But when Flannelfeet found out what had happened, he laughed at Nicky, and bought a huge bag of peanuts for Tiny from Sneezy Sam.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY,

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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to the Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY

MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various**HORSES**

SELLING—IMPORTED MARE, BY DEDRON, 2-25; also stallion. Prize winners. Wm. Miller, Froude, Sask.

CATTLE—Various**Red Polls****Lincoln Herd of Red Polls**

will show in the Canadian "A" Circuit, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. Show herd is in charge of my son, Alvin D. Will be pleased to have you look us up at the shows. Herd headed by Rupert's Teddy, 32696 A. R., weight 2,500 lbs. His dam weighs 1,600 lbs. and has a record of 11,005.4 lbs. milk and 600.9 lbs. butter-fat. She has three sons that have won State Fair Grand Championships. Real dual-purpose bulls and heifers for sale.

ADOLPH P. ARP, ELDRIDGE, IOWA, U.S.A.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL, 14 months old, T.B. tested and of a first-class milking strain. A snap at \$125. Write for particulars to A. C. McLeod, Macdonald, Man.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL, 14 MONTHS, first-class animal. E. L. Butchart, Kenton, Man. 27-2

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will be held under the direction of a competent judge immediately following placing of the Holstein classes at

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Breeders bring your problems—See the wonderful "True Types."

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SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, from fifteen thousand dollar sire; record of dam, 25 pounds butter in seven days; sire's dam, 38 pounds in seven days; three years old; splendid individual. Further information, write K. G. Daigle, Haven, via Benton, Alta.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, SEVEN MONTHS, sire's dam milked 22,782 pounds in year, 175; unrelated bred heifer, from 4% cow, \$100; government T.B. tested. W. L. May, Mantario, Sask.

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRE CALVES AND YEARLINGS, BOTH SEXES, high-class stock, prices reasonable. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 23-6

SWINE—Various

REGISTERED HIGH-CLASS WEANLING BOARS, sire Ewens boar, dams long extra smooth prize-winning sows, \$10. J. H. Wilson, Grenfell, Sask. 27-2

Hampshires

ONE TWO-YEAR HAMPSHIRE BOAR, TWO ONE-YEAR-OLD BOARS, \$25 each; 12 weeks pigs, \$10. Papers free. F. A. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 27-5

HAMPSHIRE—LONG, SMOOTH, TEN WEEKS, \$12; BOARS, 4½ MONTHS, \$20; TWO YEARS, \$35. Papers free. Merton Cates, Okra, Alta. 25-5

SELLING—HAMPSHIRE PIGS. WRITE US your wants Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED BACON-TYPE DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, \$20. O. J. Bourassa, LaCleche, Sask. 26-5

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC BOAR PIGS, MARCH AND APRIL LITTERS. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 24-6

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—TWO REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, \$20. O. J. Bourassa, LaCleche, Sask. 26-5

SPRING PIGS, REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, \$10. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 27-3

Yorkshires

CHOICE YORKSHIRES FROM OUR IMPORTED BOAR, Brigadier of Walton, bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, of Warrington, England, and dams of splendid breeding, 12 weeks old, both sexes, \$15 each, or two for \$25. Robert Stevenson, Box 445, Yorkton, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—IMPROVED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE PIGS, either sex, 10 weeks, papers included, at Davidson, Sask. \$10. 10 weeks, \$8. rest of litters. Wood Bros. 25-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—APRIL, MAY, JUNE, litters to 11 weeks, \$10. Howard Matt, Millet, Alta. 24-5

BACON TYPE, PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, 11 MONTH BOARS AND YOUNG STOCK. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 24-6

CHOICE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, eight weeks, \$10. papers included; also third-prize boar, \$30. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 27-3

SELLING—PICKED YORKSHIRES, MALES, 10 females, \$9.00; others, \$7.00. Roach, Douglas, Sask. 27-2

WELL-BRED YORKSHIRES, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, unrelated pairs, \$11. George Deveson, Arden, Man. 27-2

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED CHOICE BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, either sex, April, May farrowed, \$10. Chas T. Moore, Simmson, Sask. 27-3

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SUNNY BROOK SUPERIOR TAMWORTHS and Berkshires—all ages. Wm. Gilbert, Namao, Alta. 24-6

TAMWORTHS—THE PREMIUM BACON TYPE, choice spring pigs, \$15 each. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 23-6

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FOR POLAND-CHINAS, WRITE R. P. ROOP, Millet, Alta. 27-5

Berkshires**REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES**

FOR years we have had the Champion Berkshire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in weanling boards or unrelated trio's. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LTD., VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

SPECIAL PRICES ON REGISTERED BERKSHIRES for July. May pigs, \$11 each; April pigs, \$13; gilts bred to Imported boars for August farrow, \$25, unrelated pairs; the good, lengthy kind that takes the prizes. J. E. Hamilton, Zeelandia, Sask. 27-3

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April and early May, \$12.50 each. A. W. Heritage, Harmsworth, Man. 26-3

BUY THE BEST BACON BERKSHIRES, \$10. papers. Satisfied customers. M. Cable, Macklin, Sask. 27-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$10 EACH, two for \$18. Paul Saylor, Pennant, Sask. 28-4

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK**"WASCANA" SILVER BLACK FOXES**

We handle only high-grade, registered animals. This is the most profitable side line for farmers. Write us for particulars.—REGINA SILVER BLACK FOX CO. LTD., 10 Westman Chambers, Regina, Regina. 20-13

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPPS, MALES, \$5.00; females, \$2.50; one collie dog, eight months, \$6.00. George Perry, Deloraine, Man. 27-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPPS, BRED FROM extra fast catchers and killers. Route 5, Box 7, Portage la Prairie, Man.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES—PRICES reasonable. Write for particulars. Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 28-3

CANARIES—DIRECT FROM BREEDER, F. W. Ricketts, 497 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

COLLIE PUPPS, GUARANTEED HEELERS, males, \$5.00. Clarence Bevans, Cartier, Sask.

SELLING—CROSS AND RED FOXES, K. Torgerson, Weldon, Sask. 28-2

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KILL THE LICE with Stanfield's Lice Kill—the vent treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite refunded. Tube treats 200 birds, 50 cents. Order direct. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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MACHINERY and AUTOS

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS BUILT and repaired. Our radiators have $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch water jackets. Guaranteed not to clog or burst. Winnipeg Auto Radiator Co., 160 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—WATERLOO BOY THRESHING outfit, engine 12-24, thresher 20-42, large cylinder, running order, with belts complete. Particulars as to price, etc., Box 8, Webb, Sask.

WE HAVE FOR SALE USED TRACTORS and threshers of almost every size and make. Write us for special prices. Tractor and Thresher Co., Saskatoon.

SECOND-HAND TRACTORS, SEPARATORS, plows, Bargains. Write J. W. Graham, Box 182, Assiniboia, Sask. 25-5

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 32-INCH STEEL feeder, almost new, \$80 cash. Nelson Banister, Oak Lake, Man. 26-3

FOR SALE—STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF, binder, in good condition, price, \$250. W. W. Burks, Lewvan, Sask. 26-4

SELLING—36-56 NICHOLS-SHEPARD SEPARATOR, new Garden City feeder, 12-25 Case tractor, three-furrow plow. Box 2752, Reston, Man. 28-2

WANT FOR REPAIR—18-36 STINSON TRACTOR, State model and condition. M. J. Heitberg, Lang, Sask. 28-2

RED RIVER SPECIAL UNIVERSAL SELF- feeder for sale at \$100 cash. Edgar H. Erickson, Graham Hill, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, in good condition, 25-75 engine, 46-60 separator. Write A. H. Anderson, Lovern, Sask.

SELL OR EXCHANGE—30-INCH SEPARATOR for smaller. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 28

FOR SALE—ULTMAN-TAYLOR 22-45 TRACTOR, new, never used. A. Schurr, Ernfeld, Sask.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE PORTABLE GRAIN elevator, \$60. L. H. Morrison, Glenside, Sask.

SELLING—32-50 ULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR, Good condition. \$350. Oliver Olsgard, Halkirk, Alta. 27-2

SELLING—WALLIS TRACTOR, MODEL K, first-class condition. Box 70, Madison, Sask.

WANTED—REPAIRS FOR 30-60 HART-PARR. John Taylor, Dunrea, Man. 27-2

FOR SALE—30-60 RUMLY OIL-PULL, IN first-class condition. J. B. Fletcher, Morse, Sask.

Cylinder Grinding

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crank-shafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-13

CYLINDER GRINDING: TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs; welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 19-13

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine & Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-13

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary.

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIPMENT on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg and Regina. 19-5

BROOMS**BUY A BROOM**

Ask your dealer for a broom made by the blind.

They cost no more than other good brooms.

Make sure it is our name that is on the handle.

Every sale helps and we need your help.

Order a broom today from your merchant.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
50-52 GERTIE STREET, WINNIPEG

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

EXTRA CONCENTRATED—SOLD SOLELY for flavoring confectionery, non-alcoholic beverage, etc. Buy the best, it is cheapest. They have the genuine old taste. Guarantee—We guarantee one ounce Extra Concentrated to fully color and flavor one gallon. Alhermes, Anisette, Benedictine, Brandy, Old Cherry, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose one gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Receipt sent with order. Barrels, jars, cork bottles, labels—all supplies. Luigi Calissano & Figli Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 20-13

NATURAL VEGETABLE NECTAR POWDERS and Extracts—For liqueurs, syrups, confectionery. Easily made; best results obtained. Nectar Powders and Extracts contain the necessary coloring. Nectar Powders are Peppermint, Benedictine, Chartreuse, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Grenadine, Orange. Each dose makes one gallon, 75c; five gallons, one or assorted flavors, \$3.25. Liquid Extracts—Brandy, Gin, Scotch, Rum, Rye. Each bottle makes one gallon, price \$1.00; five gallons, one or assorted flavors, \$4.00. Postpaid. Recipe sent with orders. Full stock bottlers' supplies. Richard-Bellevue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 28-13

DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578. 16-52

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

RUMFORD DYERS AND CLEANERS Brandon, Man. Suits, dresses, coats, faded & soiled, returned equal to new. Send by mail or express.

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. FEATHERS, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave Street.

FRUITS

SPECIAL THREE - CRATE OFFER—PRICES. Chilliwack: three crates loganberries for \$6.75; three crates raspberries for \$9.50; three crates black cherries for \$7.00. Cash with order. Season now. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 28-2

FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER. WRITE for prices. Highland Farm Box, 286 Mission, B.C. 28-3

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS****PURE-EX**

RASPBERRY VINEGAR
RASPBERRY CORDIAL
STRAWBERRY CORDIAL

AH! It's so refreshing. It never fails to quench a "thirsty" thirst, and gives renewed vigor and vim to tired bodies. A pleasant surprise for visitors—indispensable at picnics.

Made from pure fruit juices and highly concentrated—from artificial coloring.

A 12-oz. bottle, 40c; a 24-oz. bottle 70c.

Ready to Serve—Add five parts water to one part concentrate.

Send your order today to the Originators and Sole Bottlers.

LUIGI CALISSANO & FIGLI CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dealers and Soda Fountains—Write for our attractive proposition.

VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, ECZEMA, etc. cured by Nurse M. Dencker (graduate), 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self treatment, also by mail. Patient can work as usual. Miss Bessie McAuley, McAuley, Manitoba, writes: "I want to say that your salve cured my sister of varicose ulcers; my mother, another sister and myself from eczema on hands, and my little niece from eczema on face. We think it is the most wonderful cure we have ever heard of, etc."

WOOL WANTED—WEAR YOUR OWN PURE wool at actual cost of manufacturing. Save jobbers' and retailers' profit, 50% to 75% saved by having Bancroft Woolen Mills make your wool into yarns, blankets, wind and waterproof mackinaw, tweeds, flannels, serges, overcoatings, battings, samples and price list sent on request. D. Fuller & Son, Box 29, Bancroft, Ont. 25-6

BABY OUTFITS

IF PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS REALIZED THE excellent materials and splendid workmanship embodied in our complete Layette (44 pieces) at \$15.95, they'd never do another stitch. Why worry? Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This advertisement appears monthly only. Clip. Mrs. McKensie, 75 Victoria St., Norwood, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—BEST GENERAL MERCHANDISE and machinery business in North Country on new branch lines. Box 70, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Farm Supplies

WHEN NEEDING SALT, CEMENT, LUMBER or fence posts by car lots, write us. If painting, save money, buy "Powerpaint." Sole agents. Blanchard & Ross, 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c per oz. Postage 10c extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Building, Winnipeg.

HOSPITALS

MATERNITY—PRIVATE COUNTRY CASES. Moderate. Rest Home, 280 Kennedy St., Winnipeg.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS. Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 19-11

TAMARAC POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR-LOAD 7 feet by 3 to 5-inch top. Price, 7c. f.o.b. Sleeman, Ont. Reid & Campbell, Fort Frances, Ontario. 25-3

SAVE MONEY, BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM the mill. Delivered price lists and plan folder free. Farmers Mutual Lumber Co., Tower Building, Vancouver, B.C.

FENCE POSTS — SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND Tamarac and Willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS****LIGHTING SYSTEMS**

PITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Laird Ave., Winnipeg. 28-5

MONEY ORDERS**WHEN REMITTING BUY****MONEY ORDERS****MONUMENTS**

WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE CO. LTD.
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG
Write us for
FREE DESIGNS AND PRICES ON
MONUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalog. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

A. K. STEEL, EXPERT GRAMOPHONE RE-pairs, 325-8th Avenue W., Calgary.

OPTOMETRISTS

Consult a registered Optometrist for all eye troubles. He is qualified to pass an expert opinion and will only specify glasses when necessary. Each of the Optometrists listed below is registered to practice in his respective province:

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—J. F. Hiscox, 432 Main St.
Winnipeg—B. H. Loepky, 212 Avenue Blk., 265 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg—James F. Tulloch, c/o Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
Virden—Geo. Gabel

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw—C. W. Crichton, c/o Crichton's Ltd.
Moose Jaw—J. E. Hough, 109 Main St.
Moose Jaw—E. P. Keogh, 10 Main St.
Regina—C. P. Church, 1849 Scarth St.
Regina—M. I. Duff, 1st Floor, Regina Trading Co.
Regina—A. G. Orchard, 1833 Scarth St.
Regina—W. A. Purvis, 1845 Scarth St.
Regina—A. L. Wheatley, 1843 Hamilton St.
Saskatoon—Mile T. Savage, 133 2nd Ave. S.
Weyburn—Geo. A. McCusig.

ALBERTA

Calgary—A. Ashdown Marshall, 813 1st St. W.
Calgary—S. Bartlett, c/o Alberta Optical Company
Calgary—S. Bering, 806 1st St. W.
Calgary—A. J. Harrison and Herbert J. Akitt, 806-807 Herald Building
Calgary—E. Hopkins, 109 Eighth Ave. East
Calgary—B. L. Jamieson, c/o Hudson's Bay Co.
Calgary—G. C. Winstanley, c/o Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.
Edmonton—T. G. Dark and G. W. Jordan, c/o Edmonton Optical Co.
Edmonton—H. G. Willis, Empire Block, 101st St. E. Jasper.
Edmonton—T. Satchwell, 9965 Jasper Ave.
Edmonton—J. Erlanger, 303 Telegar Block.
Medicine Hat—A. B. Cook, 645 2nd St.

PAINTS

PREPARED IN THE WEST FOR WESTERNERS. It stands up. Buy direct from the manufacturer and save middleman's profit. Prices and color cards supplied on request. C. J. Wyers, Paint and Varnish Works, Brandon, Man. 20-13

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

AN ASSORTMENT OF FIVE POUNDS OF Havana, Petit Rouge and Petit Havana for \$2.00. postage. Goods guaranteed. La Loude & Co., 20-13 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

DUKSBAK SHINGLE STAIN, HOUSE AND barn paint. Sheds rain, wears and wears. Sold direct at wholesale prices. No equal for price. Amalgamated Paint Co., Winnipeg. 27-3

Photographic Supplies

QUALITY DEVELOPING AND PRINTING— Send negative for sample print free. Do not take chances on old films, get fresh films from us. we pay postage. Manitoba Photo Supply Co., 353 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 27-9

RADIO SUPPLIES

THE FAMOUS FADA "ONE SIXTY" NEUTRO- dyne receiver. Thompson magnaphone. Write for particulars. C. R. Fraser Company, 8 Colborne St., Toronto. 21-9

LONG RANGE RADIO SETS COMPLETE No extras required, prepaid, \$35. Agents wanted. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 27-6

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-28

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; five pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCleery, Clarendon, Ont.

SEWING MACHINES

USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. All makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT**THE J. R. WATKINS CO.**

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL **WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.**
Experience unnecessary. Surely required. For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg
EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis

MAKE BIG MONEY ACTING AS COUNTRY advertising agent. Write Mickelson, Dept. L, Smith and York Ave., Winnipeg.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 3 King St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connell and Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

Dominion, Provincial, Municipal bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 28-13

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 5, 1924.

WHEAT—Continued dry weather over Western Canada and bad reports regarding Russian crops, together with reported certain decreased yield in the U.S., has resulted in big buying of new crop future wheat on this market and steadily increasing values. By all accounts world's crops are not shaping up as they were a year ago, and there are many who believe that this advance has come to stay awhile. Public sentiment would turn sharply with the first "million dollar rain," but meanwhile many districts are reporting the need of moisture, and markets are strong on that account. British buyers are taking considerable wheat at advanced price, but the offerings are regrettably much smaller than they were, 25c lower. Fish demand is fairly good and the heavy deliveries of wheat on the July contract were all absorbed with apparently little effect on the market.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets during past week have been higher. Reports of much needed moisture throughout the West has created a very bullish sentiment. During the next couple of weeks markets will depend upon weather conditions, and we are likely to see wide fluctuations. Good enquiry for all the lower grades of oats and barley, with offerings of the latter very light.

	WINNipeg FUTURES					Week Ago	Year Ago	
	June 30	1	2	3	4	5	Ago	Ago
Wheat—	123	123	122	123	119	..		
July 12	118	118	117	117	114	102		
Oct. 11	114	113	112	113	110	100		
Dec. 13	HOLIDAY							
Oats—	43	43	42	42	42	42		
July 4	44	43	43	43	43	40		
Oct. 4	42	41	41	41	41	39		
Dec. 4								
Barley—	71	72	74	74	76	69	51	
July 7	68	68	68	68	64	51		
Oct. 6	64	63	63	63	61	..		
Flax—	216	215	214	214	218	228		
July 23	198	196	195	195	193	200		
Oct. 19	191	189	189	192	185	..		
Rye—	77	76	75	75	76	65		
July 20	81	79	78	78	79	67		

	CASH WHEAT					Week Ago	Year Ago
	June	30	July	2	3	4	5
1 N	121		123	123	123	119	112
2 N	118		120	120	119	120	110
3 N	113		116	115	114	115	106
4 ..	106		108	109	109	103	102
5 ..	101		102	102	102	98	97
6 ..	95		97	97	96	97	91
Feed	83		84	84	83	83	82

4,514; sheep, 520. Last week: Cattle, 3,332; hogs, 5,405; sheep, 341.

With continued light cattle receipts this week's market holds quite steady with a slight improvement in spots. Real choice grain-fed cattle if properly finished will still bring a good price, and the best evidence of this can be shown by the fact that this week we handled a load for J. L. Moffatt, of Carroll, Man., 13 of his steers averaging 1,267 pounds, brought \$7.35, one baby beef heifer, weight 860 pounds, brought 8c, two others, 6½c and 7½c. The big percentage of cattle receipts, of course, are grass cattle, none of which are yet showing the amount of finish that will permit them to ship in good shape and prove attractive to the packer from a buying point of view. Good quality butcher steers (grassers) will bring from 5c to 5½c, medium qualities from 4c to 5c. Choice short-keeps up to 4½c, with medium quality stockers and feeders at from 3c to 4c. Choice handy-weight veal calves from 6c to 7c, choice heavy calves from 3½c to 4½c, common, light calves in exceedingly poor demand at from 2c to 3c. We would strongly urge the holding back of thin cows and thin cows with calves at foot as there is a very limited outlet for this class of stuff.

The hog market has shown a little additional strength during the past week, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at 77.25 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacon.

With heavier deliveries of sheep and lambs, prices in this section continue to work lower. Choice lambs are now bringing from 11c to 12½c, choice sheep from 5c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.25 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	2.75 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.50
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	1.75 to 2.00
Canner cows75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.50
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts are light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras, 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 16c. Jobbing, extras 28c, firsts 26c, seconds 18c. Retailing, extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 20c. Poultry: Live fowl 13c to 18c, turkeys 13c to 18c, geese 10c to 12c, ducks 10c to 12c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts are light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. The North Battleford section reports a good supply of eggs maintained. Poultry: Receipts of live fowl continue heavy at 10c to 12c per pound.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts continue light with a good demand. Prices holding

firm and dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, cases returned, extras 20c, firsts 17c, seconds 12c. Jobbing, extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 21c. Poultry: The market is well supplied with poultry, and as a result prices are dropping. Live broilers 20c, fowl 11c per lb.

swine raising: 20 points for the team's hog judging; 30 points for the quality of the two hogs raised by members of the team, and 20 points for a 20-minute demonstration in Wiltshire bacon.

Trophies for Swine Clubs

The provincial and Dominion governments have co-operatively organized Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs throughout the three prairie provinces to stimulate interest in raising market hogs and teaching the boys and girls how to market their produce. The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that to aid in this work it will give a championship cup to each of the three clubs winning these Boys' and Girls' Swine Club annual competitions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The individual members of the winning teams, will be given medals as their own property.

The trophies and the medals will be given irrespective of whether the winning teams live on C.P.R. lines or not, but any winning team that is resident on a C.P.R. line will have the additional treat of a trip to the great Royal Show at Toronto, 1924, at the Company's expense.

If any club should win one of the trophies three years in succession it becomes the permanent property of the club. Each team shall consist of two boys, or a brother and sister, or of two girls, between the ages of 10 and 21 by September 1, 1924.

All the rules and regulations covering the swine clubs as organized by the extension service in each province, must be observed, and all teams competing must take part in a judging competition and give a demonstration at a central point or points as decided by the committee in charge in each province, and these competitions will be held at or near the time the car loads of hogs raised by the clubs are marketed.

Thirty points will be allowed for general proficiency of the whole club in

One on the Parson?

A clergyman who looked in at a fancy dress ball in St. Pancras London, was by mistake awarded the second prize. That is a true story taken from the Daily Press. It may have been an accident nevertheless, everybody was happy. We publish a few more true stories which The Guide recently received. The only difference is these did not just "happen," they simply could not be avoided. John Killinger, Broadacres, Sask., writes under date June 9: "I ran an ad. in two issues of The Guide April 30 and May 5. It was my first experience of advertising and I am more than satisfied as I got orders for twice as many potatoes as I had for sale. There was a good crop of potatoes here last year but no market, and there will be hundreds of bushels thrown out this spring. The local price is only 30c per bushel, so you will see why I am more than satisfied. I will sure use The Guide whenever I can in the future." Messrs. Woods Bros., Davidson, Sask., state: "We have always had the best results from our Classified Ads. So far one issue has been sufficient to sell anything we have offered." Hundreds of people use little Guide ads. to sell cattle, sheep swine, poultry, seed grain, machinery etc., etc. Still more read them every week. The sequel is, everybody is happy because both seller and buyer are brought together. And while you may never be a parson you might be equally as "lucky" by finding exactly what you want in this week's Farmers' Market Place. Why not refer to it?

Spiral, Sticky Fly-catchers can be held straight and prevented from curling if a spring clothes pin is attached to the end.—H. M. T.

WATERLOO "CHAMPION" THRESHERS HEIDER and EAGLE Kerosene TRACTORS

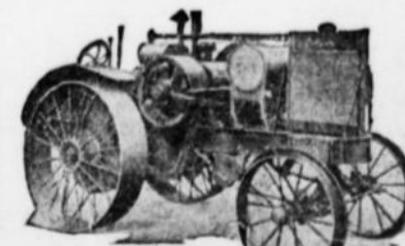
Own a "Waterloo" outfit



"Champion" Separators can now be had of wood or steel construction. There is a new Waterloo Junior, 22 x 36 size, with all modern equipment at the wonderful low price of \$1,000 cash. Write for our new catalogue and get full particulars before placing your order. See the old reliable "Champion." On exhibit at all important fairs.



HEIDER, 12-24 H.P.



EAGLE, 12-22,
16-30 and 20-40 H.P.

Waterloo, Heider and Eagle Tractors are here to stay. Years of satisfactory service answers every question. A reliable Waterloo Guarantee goes with every outfit. We are located to give service.

OUR MACHINERY IS SECOND TO NONE.

Catalogues and facts from owners will be mailed free on request. Ask the man who owns a Waterloo.

The Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Limited

REGINA

SASKATOON

PORTE LA PRAIRIE

WINNIPEG

ALBERTA DISTRIBUTORS:

UNITED ENGINES AND THRESHERS LTD., CALGARY AND EDMONTON

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur																
June 30 to July 5, inclusive																
Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	FLAX	RYE
June 30																
July 1	43	41	42	39	39	70	68	65	64	64	213	209	193	77		
2																
3	43	42	42	41	39	38	72	70	66	65	215	211	195	76		
4																
5	42	40	40	38	38	74	72	66	65	214	210	194	75			
Week Ago	42	41	40	38	38	76	74	66	64	214	210	194	75			
Year Ago	42	41	41	38	38	62	67	64	63	219	215	199	76			
	46	44	42	41	51	48	46	46	46	230	225	203	67			



"Your future is your own making"

How a simple rule of daily care is bringing freshness, charm and prolonging youthful appearance for millions

SPARKLE and life, admiration and romance!—these every woman wishes most to come true. But merely wishing will not bring them. You must help nature to attain them. A skin fresh, buoyant and alluring—you can have it if you try!

Begin today by giving your skin the care it needs. If you are in your teens, develop the sweetness of your youth. If you've passed the danger line of 25, it is urgent to supply your skin with the elements the years are striving to take away.

The secret is simple. Not costly beauty treatments, just the daily use of palm and olive oils as embodied in Palmolive.

Never let a single day pass without doing this. See what one week alone will do!

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But never leave them on over night. They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive. Then massage it softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly. Then repeat both washing

and rinsing. Apply a touch of cold cream—that is all. Do this regularly, and particularly in the evening.

The world's most simple beauty treatment

Thus, in a simple manner, millions since the days of Cleopatra have found beauty and charm.

No medicaments are necessary. Just remove the day's accumulations of dirt and oil and perspiration, cleanse the pores, and Nature will be kind to you. Your skin will be of fine texture. Your color will be good. Wrinkles will not be your problem as the years advance.

Avoid this mistake

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap, or represented as of palm and olive oils, is the same as Palmolive. Acquire the Palmolive habit and keep that schoolgirl complexion.

And it costs but 10c the cake!—so little that millions let it do for their bodies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake today. Then note what an amazing difference one week makes.

Palm and olive
oils—nothing else
—give nature's
green color to
Palmolive Soap.

Volume and
efficiency product
25c quality
for only

10c



Note carefully the name and wrapper.
Palmolive Soap is never sold
unwrapped.

Made in Canada

